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Soviet Stand on Cuba Force Legacy of the Missile Crisis

Murray Marder, the senior diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post, has been on leave since last summer to explore conflicting perspectives between the United States and the Soviet Union. The project is sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations with support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Because of the exceptional nature of the Cuban dispute and Mr. Marder's access to Soviet sources, *Foreign Affairs*, the council president, Thomas Hughes, the endowment president, have granted permission to write the following special from Moscow.

By Murray Marder
MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (WP) — "You Americans will never be able to do this again."
The speaker was Vasili Kuznetsov, first deputy Soviet foreign minister. He was talking quietly and calmly, although in a tone of irrefutable bitterness, to John J. Roy, then coordinator of U.S. government activities in New York. The time was 1962 and the Cuban missile crisis was over. The United States and the Soviet Union had just passed through what many then saw as the specter of nuclear war. It was seen as a victory for the United States; it was also the greatest international humiliation the Soviet Union in the post-World War II years.

U.S.-Soviet relations. But Moscow's humiliation was unconvincing. Confronted by overwhelming U.S. strategic nuclear power as well as U.S. tactical supremacy in the region that made it unnecessary for the United States even to threaten to use nuclear force to impose its will, the Soviet Union was compelled to bow to virtually anything that the United States demanded.

We live today with the consequences of that humiliation. And we live with entirely different memories in the United States and in the Soviet Union about what Cuba represents.

brigade, in Cuba — as the Carter administration insists there is and the Kremlin determinedly denies — that would still pose no threat to U.S. interests, in the perception and argumentation of Soviet military and political strategists.

But this time, the pressure would be on the Kremlin leadership to demonstrate: forcefully that the United States no longer has unilateral power to make the Soviet Union do anything.

Navy Denies Ties to Cuba Troops Issue U.S. Ships Sent on Caribbean Maneuvers

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (HT) — Navy combat ships arrived today on the Caribbean on a training cruise that the Navy said had nothing to do with the issue of Soviet troops in Cuba, and Fidel Castro used President Carter of contrivance to boost his political fortunes.

tures to China is seen as a factor in this development, and some observers believe that today's announcement was a pressure tactic on the Russians to negotiate the Cuban troops issue, although administration officials tried to discourage that interpretation.

In Moscow today, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev warned that any attempt to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe with range to reach Soviet targets is "a dangerous game [played] with fire."

deploy the Pershing-2 intermediate range rocket, which can find targets well inside Soviet territory from bases in Western Europe. West Germany has agreed to accept the missiles, if another NATO neighbor also agrees, as a European deterrent to massive Soviet forces gathered in Warsaw Pact outposts.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks led to speculation that the Russians believe the Cuban troop crisis may lead to a stepped-up U.S. effort to deploy the advanced missiles close to Soviet territory.

China Overtures Administration Officials Disclosed

President Carter intends to send a delegation to China, the first in the next few years for military talks with Chinese leaders. It would be Mr. Carter's first visit to China since U.S. recognition of Peking in 1979.

Control Reverts to Panama After 76 Years Residents Mark End of Canal Zone Era

By Alan Riding
BALBOA, Panama, Oct. 1 (NYT) — In an unmistakably funeral mood, their eyes misty and throats tightened by nostalgia and bitterness, the Americans who have long operated the Panama Canal yesterday marked the demise of the Canal Zone.

Ruling Coalition Loses Votes in German Ballot

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — The Social Democrats and the Free Democrats who rule the country in a coalition, both lost votes in local elections yesterday in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany's most populous state, according to provisional official results.



Pope crouches to kiss ground after landing in Boston.

Climb to \$500 Predicted Gold Shatters \$400 Mark, Pressure on Dollar Rises

By Jeff Bradley
LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — The price of gold shattered the \$400 an ounce barrier today to set new highs in Europe.

Met by Mrs. Carter Pope Arrives in U.S. To Start 7-Day Tour

By Dennis Redmont
BOSTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Pope John Paul II arrived today for the first U.S. papal tour in history. He said it was a "great joy" for him to be in the United States and "to greet all the American people of every race, color and creed."

A few hours before he spoke, terrorists in Northern Ireland, refusing to heed his calls for peace, raked a British Army Land-Rover with gunfire, slightly injuring two soldiers.

Boston, the second-largest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the country with more than 2 million Catholics out of a population of 5.7 million, swirled with excitement.

As he has done on previous journeys, the pope, in white cassock and red robes, knelt and kissed the tarmac. As he moved slowly through a receiving line headed by Rosalynn Carter, the Catholics who greeted him bowed to kiss his ring.

Sen. Edward Kennedy and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. were among Massachusetts politicians at the airport. Other included 14 cardinals — 10 from the United States and four from Canada. A large ecumenical group was on hand, but Jews were missing because of the start of the Yom Kippur holiday.

Heavy security measures prevailed, with about 9,000 men on duty, including 2,000 city police, more than 6,000 national guardsmen, and 600 state troopers.

The pope's Aer Lingus Boeing 747, dubbed "St. Patrick," landed in a heavy mist at Logan International Airport from Shannon, Ireland.

He will visit New York, Philadelphia, Des Moines, Chicago and Washington. Pope Paul VI visited New York for 14 hours in 1965 to address the United Nations, but did not stay overnight.

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Purge Victims Prominent

Chinese Toast Anniversary Of Communist Revolution

By John Roderick

PEKING, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Chinese government entered its fourth decade of power today with some words of praise for Mao, some criticism of him, and a national policy that owes more to his old adversaries than to him.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of Communist rule, 5,000 people crowded into the Great Hall of the People yesterday and shared a toast with Mao's successor as Communist Party chairman, Hua Guofeng.

The party leadership at the banquet in the vast dining hall looked, with some exceptions, like a roll call of the Maoist era's victims — old men and women purged by Mao at some point in the turbulent years after the revolution.

Reunited, they have begun a new drive to turn China into a modern country by the year 2000. The course that they are following, three years after Mao's death at age 82, was laid down by the late Premier Chou En-lai and now is led by Chou's protégé, Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, 75.

Through an irony of circumstance — he was a compromise choice when Mr. Deng was in disgrace — Mr. Hua, 59, is the nominal chief of state.

Boosted to power because he could claim to be Mao's designated successor — "With you in charge, I am at ease," Mao was quoted as saying — Mr. Hua swiftly made his peace with the Deng people. Mr. Hua arrested the leading Maoists, the disgraced Gang of Four headed by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and is at the head of a program whose goals he approves but whose methods he once might have resisted.

Party Position

The new party line — which heaps compliments on the Mao of the early years — was spelled out Saturday by Ye Jianying, Chou's old crony and the No. 2 man in the party.

Mr. Ye's two-hour speech, heard by 11,000 in the Great Hall and millions more listening to its broad-

cast on radio and television, gave full credit to Mao for his revolutionary achievements but for the first time said, in effect, that he was wrong in launching the purges of the 1950s against the country's "rightists" and wrong again when he carried out the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

The leaders' 42-page manifesto put Mao behind them and opened the way to a posthumous rehabilitation of his greatest enemy — the late chief of state Liu Shaoqi. The way the wind is blowing was indicated yesterday, a few hours before the Great Hall reception, by an unofficial magazine with a reputed tie to official sources, which called for Liu's rehabilitation. The fact that this issue of the youth journal, Peking Spring, was not banned or seized suggested that it had backing in high places.

The two honored foreign guests at yesterday's reception were the former Cambodian chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Hoang Van Kien, who was deputy leader of the Vietnamese National Assembly before he defected in July.

Kremlin Message

In Moscow, an official Kremlin message to Peking released yesterday warmly saluted the Chinese revolution and harked back to close Chinese-Soviet cooperation before the two Communist giants began their bitter feud in the late 1950s. The anniversary telegram appeared to be a conciliatory gesture to coincide with the opening of discussions in Moscow on normalizing relations.

"Inspired by the ideals of the great October socialist revolution (in Russia), the people of China rose against the forces of imperialism, feudalism and reaction, won a victory in their protracted struggle for national and social liberation," it said. "In those years, Soviet-Chinese cooperation was a weighty factor in consolidating the forces of socialism and peace."



Chairman Hua Guofeng (right) applauds at a reception marking the 30th anniversary of the Chinese revolution. Next to him is Vice Chairman Ye Jianying; behind them is Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, an honored guest.

Pravda Sees 'No Objective Reasons' Behind Chinese-Soviet Hostility

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union, marking the 30th anniversary of Communist China and the current Moscow talks on normalizing relations between the countries, declared today that there were "no objective reasons" for Chinese-Soviet hostility.

In an authoritative commentary by Igor Lebedev, the Communist Party daily, Pravda, said the outcome of the talks would depend on how much Peking's optimistic official statements are reflected in "concrete and practical" negotiating positions.

The Pravda commentary followed an official greeting to China's leaders by the Soviet government, warmer in tone than a similar anniversary greeting last year. But there appeared to be no congratulatory message from the Soviet Communist Party to the Chinese party.

Striking out at Chinese warnings about alleged Soviet aggressive de-

signs, the Pravda article said Peking was only trying to camouflage its own "truly hegemonistic intentions" and internal problems. "Attempts to blame the Soviet Union for the current abnormal condition of Soviet-Chinese relations and the piling up of all kinds of inventions about Soviet policy do not change and cannot change the true state of things."

Expressing particular Soviet sensitivity about China's proclaimed intent not to renew the 1950 Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty, which is due to expire next year, Pravda said, "This decision speaks for itself, even if it is accompanied by an expression of readiness to negotiate about improving relations."

The commentary said there were "no objective reasons for alienation between the people of the Soviet Union and China and even less for hostility and confrontation between them."

Soviet Stand on Cuban Force: Legacy of Missile Crisis

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never to blink again in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, especially anywhere that the Soviet Union believes that it is unjustifiably challenged, has caused the Kremlin no hesitation, after the first probing exchanges, in labeling the latest Cuban controversy unreal, concocted and illogical.

At strategic levels of Soviet thinking, one suspicion constantly emerges: that the Carter administration manufactured a crisis to enable a weakened president to shift course in his basic policy toward the Soviet Union in the face of an approaching election.

The premise is that he did so because of his inability to obtain ratification of the new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty. The embattled president is in trouble in the Senate after six years of grueling negotiations and an ostentatious signing ceremony at the June summit meeting of Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna.

The competing rationale, among those most knowledgeable here about U.S. processes, politics, psychology and intentions is this: the Carter administration stumbled into a sequence of mistakes that left it floundering, and the president is trying to get out of the corner he painted himself into, but his chances for success are extremely questionable; therefore, Soviet attention should begin to concentrate on his potential successor.

That outlook raises for both nations, however, the prospect of an unpredictable relationship for the next 16 months — a frightening time lag. As a result, from either direction of Soviet analysis, the prospects suddenly look dark for U.S.-Soviet relations.

Example of Conflict

This report draws most heavily on two weeks of interviews that began Sept. 12, part of research for a book intended for publication next year on U.S.-Soviet perceptions over the past 20 years. The current dispute came up only as an example of conflicting perceptions.

After a private discussion Friday with two leading Soviet experts on political-military relations who are well-known to U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union, they agreed, at this reporter's request, to put por-

tions of their remarks on the record. This is not a usual practice; neither man normally is a public spokesman.

Daniel Proskor, 62, a former colonel and instructor in the Soviet military, a scholar-strategist who speaks with academic precision, said that after examining everything he could read and hear about the interacting U.S. moves involving Cuba and SALT ratification he was totally frustrated. He said that he was unable as a Marxist to fit what he could discern on the U.S. scene, which he thought he understood quite well, into a comprehensible pattern. It is, he said, "an absolutely chaotic movement."

An equally distinguished colleague of the same age, Alexei Nikonov, said that to "average people" in the Soviet Union it was going to appear that "Americans are unreliable people with whom you cannot do business and should not do business."

Mr. Proskor and Mr. Nikonov are among 27 senior Soviet authorities interviewed so far, apart from Western and other sources here. Both hold the title of "professor doctor" in the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This means that they are primarily advisers to the higher echelons of the Soviet government and Communist Party.

It is customary diplomatic practice in the Soviet Union — and in many other countries — to hang tough at the outset of a negotiation; to admit nothing, to concede nothing. What a nation says in such a situation often does not represent its eventual position.

And even now, with escalating evidence of internal, but not external tension, some form of ultimate compromise between the two countries over the Soviet troop presence in Cuba can by no means be foreclosed.

But there is one critical difference between the present U.S.-Soviet stalemate and many others in the past. It is that the Soviet Union has no need to manufacture a propa-

gandistic position to reinforce its stand. The U.S. demands simply are not plausible in Moscow's perception. That encompasses not only the perceptions of its government officials, Communist Party cadre, the Soviet press, leaders of the various scientific, professional and other institutions that collectively represent the Soviet establishment. The United States position is truly beyond the reach of the Soviet mind, some of the most experienced non-U.S. Western experts here agree in private. And it is taxing even to West European diplomats here.

A Soviet source with unusual access to official information said that the Soviet Union was indignant about the kinds of questions put to it by the United States. The Carter administration, he said, called on the Soviet Union to supply it with a detailed breakdown of all of its military personnel in Cuba, including their armament, equipment, dispositions and functions. "How would you [Americans] like it," he said, "if we were to make similar demands upon you about your troops near our borders? You would be outraged, of course."

In the pungent Russian expression, the challenging question becomes *sho dela?* — "what to do?" And the only answer given here by any Soviet source is "nothing; it is the question for the United States to answer; it provoked the problem."

Anti-Dissident Gets East German Prize

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Dieter Noll, an East German writer who publicly condemned dissident colleagues as "lack jerks," was today awarded the country's National Prize for Literature.

Mr. Noll, 52, was given the award for his novel "Kippeberg," which deals with social problems in a Communist society. His attack on East Germany's small band of critical authors was made in an open letter to Communist leader Erich Honecker in which he pledged his unflinching loyalty to the state.

Pope Arrives in U.S. to Start 7-Day Tour

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non by helicopter from Limerick, where he had celebrated Mass and addressed an estimated 400,000 Catholics from Ireland's traditionally conservative southwest gathered at Limerick racetrack. "Abortion, as the Vatican Council stated, is one of the abominable crimes," he said. "To attack unborn life at any moment from its conception is to undermine the whole moral order which is the true guarantee of the well-being of man."

Of divorce he said that "the stability and sanctity of marriage are being threatened by new ideas and by the aspirations of some. . . . Pray, pray not to be led into temptation."

During speeches in Dublin, Galway and Knock, the pope spoke out repeatedly against murder and violence as weapons for change in Ireland. "Murder is murder, no matter what the motives or ends," he declared. He called the violence in Northern Ireland "this great wound now afflicting our people." He prayed to the Virgin Mary to "cure and heal it," to "protect all of us

and especially the youth of Ireland from being overcome by hostility and hatred."

A spokesman for Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA Provisionals, said that the 10-year-old war in Ulster is "a political struggle, a war of liberation," and "the IRA will evaluate the pope's speech in the context of its war of liberation. The campaign will continue."

U.S. Visit Tests the Pope As Potential World Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

will address the hierarchy of the American Catholic Church, and there that he faces perhaps the most difficult challenge of the trip.

The American church is a far cry from the embattled Polish church that he knows so well, and from the different but equally embattled Latin American churches for which he has an instinctive understanding. Vatican experts say, some of them are praying that he may find the right tone. And some are not at all certain that he will.

The new pope has taken conservative positions on abortion, artificial birth control and divorce. The clergy he has insisted on greater discipline, strict adherence to vows of celibacy, and the wearing of clerical garb at all times. In the past, since taking office, he has not approved a single "laicization" — acceptance of a priest's request to leave the priesthood — anywhere in the world. Pope Paul VI approved an average of 2,000 a year.

The American Catholic Church has been following moderate, even "progressive" policies on these issues since they were thrust into the forefront in the late 1960s. Divorce is commonplace. Statist show that a vast majority of American Catholics — as large a percentage as non-Catholics — practice birth control. Many priests and nuns are not wearing clerical garb. American Catholics have been told the church's positions on these issues, but they have also been told to follow their own consciences when they face the issues in the personal lives. All this is not to liking of Pope John Paul II.

One of the big unanswered questions is whether the pope will try to "put the toothpaste back into the tube" and reverse this trend. American priest said recently in Rome. He expressed hope that the pope would see his American trip as a unique opportunity to make himself the leader of the world ecumenical movement, by bringing Catholicism and the other world churches closer together, rather than stressing their differences.

Panama Gets Canal Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

Dennis McAuliffe, who today becomes administrator of the new Panama Canal Commission, which will operate the waterway.

Last night, the last of the 17 governors of the Canal Zone government, Harold Parfitt, lowered the Stars and Stripes in front of the canal company's administration building for the final time.

Less formally, there were patio sales organized by Americans leaving the Zone, while all week the canal company's commissary was crowded with shoppers seeking last minute bargains before the store closed at midnight last night. At the Balboa post office, which went out of business last night, 300,000 letters and cards were posted to catch yesterday's unusual "last day of operation" canceling stamp.

E. Germany Prepares For Brezhnev Visit

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will arrive here Thursday on a four-day visit for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of East Germany, it was announced today.

Neues Deutschland, the newspaper of the ruling Socialist Unity Party of Germany, called on the people of East Berlin to decorate apartment windows and shops to honor the Soviet guest.

Maneuvers Set by Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin met for 84 minutes at the State Department — their sixth meeting on the troops issue — but there was no indication of an end to the impasse.

The United States contends that the Russians have secretly maintained a combat brigade on the island, although it concedes that the troops are not a threat to the United States. The Russians maintain that their forces are not a combat brigade but a longstanding training center for the Cubans.

In a television interview taped yesterday in Havana and broadcast last night in the United States, Mr. Castro charged that Mr. Carter "set up this comedy" to sabotage the recent summit in Havana of no-nonsense negotiators and "to overcome the difficulties that Carter is facing for his re-election."

He reiterated his position that Mr. Carter is lying by saying that there had been a change in number or function of the Soviet troops in Cuba since 1962.

A spinoff of the troops controversy is deepening trouble in the Senate for the SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union. Some key senators, including former supporters of the treaty, have said there is little likelihood of Senate ratification of SALT-2 as long as the troops remain in Cuba.

But Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., senior minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday in a television interview that the troops issue had brought about an overreaction, which he called "a political joy ride."

Patriotic Front Hints at Walkout

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Patriotic Front guerrillas today spelled out key areas of disagreement with Britain over a new constitution for legally independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia, raising prospects that slow-moving Rhodesian peace talks might soon reach a serious impasse.

Front spokesman Eddison Zvobgo said, as the talks moved into their fourth week, that the guerrillas were demanding more movement from Britain and hinted at a walkout if they were not satisfied. "It is important that we have an effective transfer of power and if the British cannot give us that then obviously we will pack up and go home," he said.

Conference sources said that Britain, legally the colonial power in its breakaway colony and the convener of the conference, felt that more concessions should be made, by the guerrillas to avoid deadlock.

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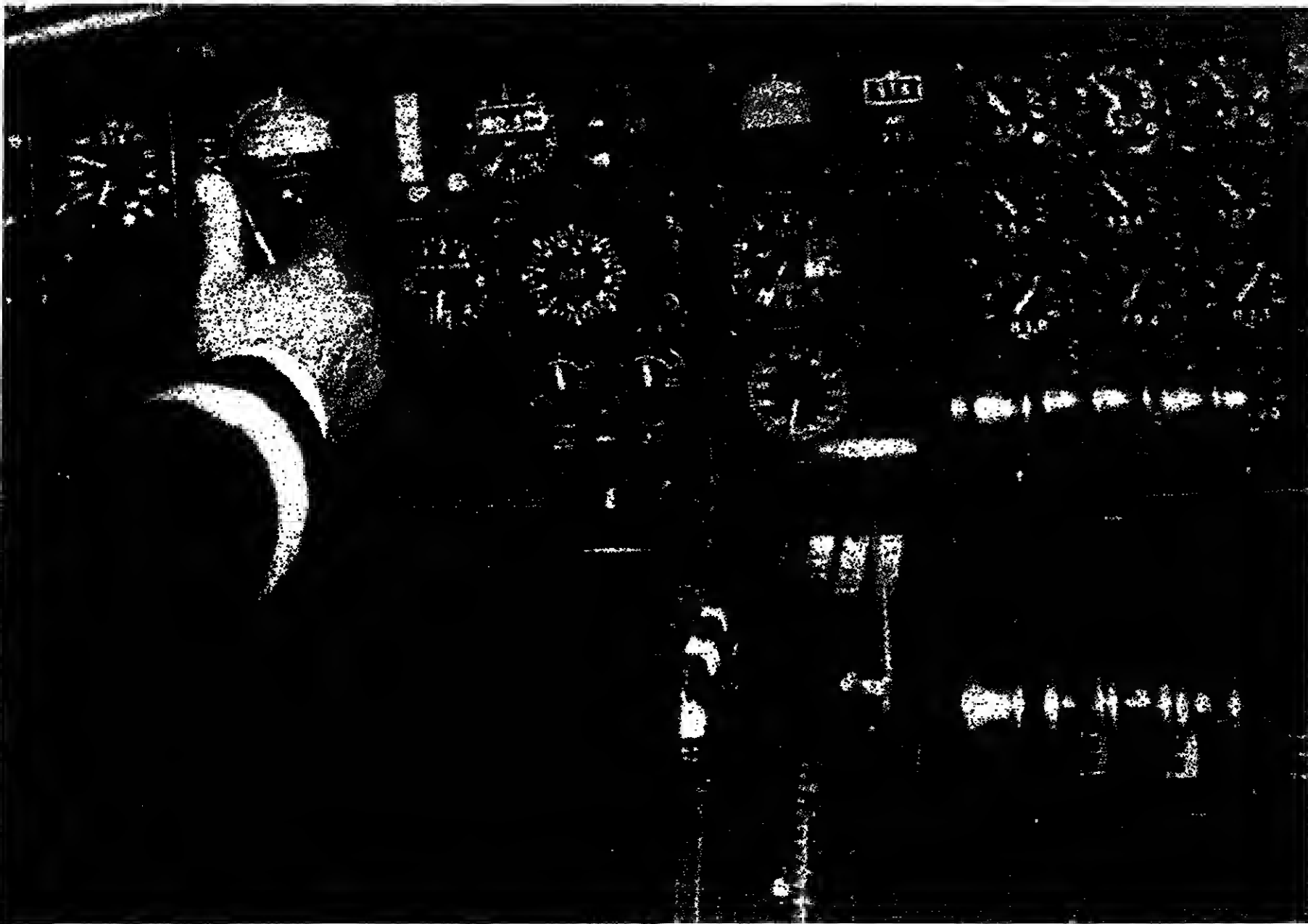
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Communist Army Trying to Wage 'National War'

Philippine Rebels Say Force Growing

By Henry Kamm

LAOUE, Philippines (NYT) — Elite, well-spoken and clearly men in their early 30s and materialized from a cluster of rain-forested hills, the rebels of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) are growing in number and strength, according to a report from a village here, about 250 miles north of Manila.

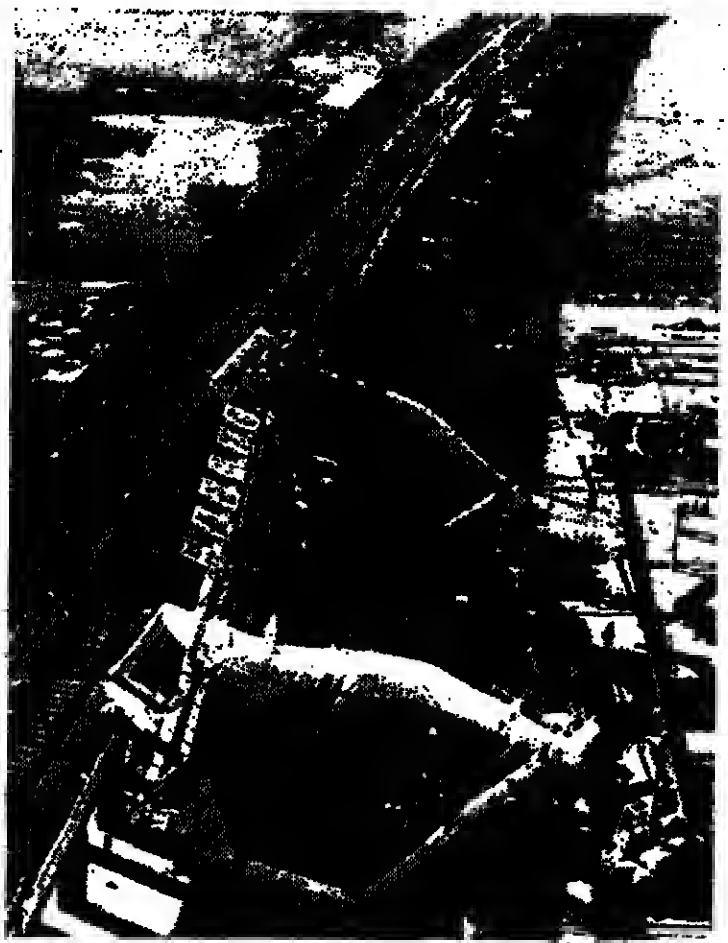
The report, which was obtained by the New York Times, says that the rebels are growing in number and strength, according to a report from a village here, about 250 miles north of Manila.

Asian Allies Rejecting U.S. Island Nuclear Dump

By William Chapman

KYO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — A U.S. plan to establish a storage site for spent nuclear fuel on a Pacific island has drawn an almost unanimous negative response from Asian allies.

The plan, which was announced by the U.S. State Department last week, calls for the construction of a storage site for spent nuclear fuel on a Pacific island. The plan has drawn an almost unanimous negative response from Asian allies.



A crane lies on a train track at Osaka after the passage of Typhoon Owen, which killed 11 persons throughout Japan.

11 Are Killed as Typhoon Sweeps Through Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — The typhoon designated Owen today swept through Osaka, Japan's second largest city, but its winds had lost most of the destructive punch that had killed at least 11 persons the day before.

The typhoon, which was designated Owen, swept through Osaka today. It had lost most of the destructive punch that had killed at least 11 persons the day before.

Amtrak Allowed To End Running National Limited

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Chief Justice Warren Burger yesterday sounded the last call for the National Limited, signing an order allowing Amtrak to terminate the long-distance New York to Kansas City passenger train upon completion of its run today.

The National Limited was one of five routes Amtrak ordered dropped yesterday in its first major passenger train cutback in more than eight years. All but one were contested in the courts.

Female Sailor Lost, Navy Says

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Military ships and aircraft combing the Pacific Ocean off the Washington coast have found no trace of Muriel MacBride, the first female U.S. Navy sailor reported lost at sea.

Miss MacBride, whose rating was fireman, was last seen aboard the guided missile test ship Norton Sound early Thursday morning. She did not report for morning roll call four hours later.

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1970 Proposal to Ensure Neutrality

Kissinger: Hanoi Rejected Cambodia Bid

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Henry Kissinger, in the latest installment of his memoirs, says that shortly after the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, North Vietnam rejected a U.S. proposal to start negotiations to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality.

In one of his secret meetings with Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's negotiator, in Paris in April, 1970, Mr. Kissinger says, he proposed that the neutrality of Cambodia be guaranteed bilaterally or through an international framework.

UAW Ratifies 3-Year Accord With GM by 2-1

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP) — Members of the United Auto Workers union ratified a three-year national wage agreement with General Motors, 129,374 to 51,391, union officials said yesterday. Two of 152 local unions had not voted.

The agreement on the contract was reached hours before a strike deadline Sept. 14. It provides substantial pension increases, with some workers to receive 10 percent boosts each year.

U.S., China Set Delay On Settling Claims

PEKING, Oct. 1 (UPI) — China and the United States have agreed to postpone by three months a settlement on claims for assets frozen since the Korean war, Peking announced today.

The handling of the frozen assets claims has been postponed until Jan. 31 because preparations are not yet complete, the Chinese said. The Bank of China was to begin accepting claims today for public and private assets frozen in U.S. financial institutions since the Korean war. The United States was to take reciprocal action for U.S. assets frozen in China.

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Gonzalez Returns as Head of Spain's Socialist Party

BARCELONA, Oct. 1 (AP) — A special convention of the Socialist Party restored Felipe Gonzalez as party general and put the party in business as the number-two force in the Spanish Parliament.

The congress dropped Marxism from the party's ideology, naming it only as "a critical and non-dogmatic instrument for social and transformation of society."

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News Analysis

Libya's Chastened Qadhafi Remains the Rebel's Friend

By Christopher S. Wren

TRIPOLI, Libya (NYT) — Moammar Qadhafi could never be accused of lacking friends, although the company he keeps has hardly been reassuring to his neighbors and others. The Libyan leader has embraced national liberation movements of nearly every ideological stripe.

His proteges include rival guerrilla factions and radical subversives, not to mention a couple of bloodthirsty African dictators. He was host to Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire at the moment of his overthrow by David Dacko, and last week a Dacko rival, Ange Patasse, was a guest in the Libyan Embassy in Paris. In Bangui, Mr. Dacko sent home 37 Libyan military advisers and warned that up to 40 armed Libyan soldiers were hiding out in his capital.

Col. Qadhafi's reputation as a purveyor to the world's malcontents may be exaggerated, although, with fewer than 3 million citizens and annual oil revenues near \$16 billion, Libya's treasury far exceeds its needs. A Libyan official said: "It's very important to understand our

concept of freedom. We would support any people struggling in the world. Our first struggle is against any form of racism and colonialism."

Priority has gone to Islamic causes. Libya has backed Moslem rebels in the Philippines, and claims that it was the first to help Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iranians. Re-

Turkey and Pakistan To Study Pact Future

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 1 (AP) — Turkey and Pakistan have agreed to hold a ministerial meeting to discuss the future of the Regional Cooperation for Development organization, which embraces Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

The Associated Press of Pakistan report said Agha Shahi, Pakistan's presidential adviser on foreign affairs, met at United Nations headquarters Saturday with Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcu and Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi. Iran so far has not consented to join any effort to revive the RCD.

cently it sent money to Afghan rebels waging a holy war against the Soviet regime in Kabul.

But the Libyan leader's ambitions have been dampened by some sobering reverses. Mr. Bokassa's downfall came as he was said to be offering Libya a military base in return for economic aid. A worse setback came last spring when President Idi Amin was pushed out of Uganda by Tanzanian-backed rebels.

Deaths in Uganda

Col. Qadhafi's decision to airlift Libyan troops and equipment to Uganda proved a disaster. The embarrased Libyan government has never admitted the ill-fated adventure, but unofficial reports put Libyan deaths in Uganda between 400 and 700.

Col. Qadhafi once took pride in having converted Marshal Amin and Mr. Bokassa to Islam, but both are now regarded more as a liability. Although Marshal Amin has been living with his family in a Tripoli hotel, Libyan officials deny knowledge of his whereabouts. And Col. Qadhafi evidently did not want

another unemployed tyrant on his hands, as Mr. Bokassa has settled in the Ivory Coast.

Elsewhere, Col. Qadhafi's designs have been hampered by vassalage. He supported the Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia, switched allegiance to the Marxist military rulers, and now may have swung back toward the Eritreans. In the Western Sahara, he aided the Polisario guerrillas, then undercut his credibility with them by undertaking to mediate with Morocco and Mauritania.

In Chad, Col. Qadhafi sought to install a Moslem government amenable to his claim to the disputed uncharted Azoum strip. He alternately backed the opposing Frolinat factions of Hissene Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, then abandoned the Moslems for Wadal Kamugue, a police chief from the Christian south.

After some unimpressive experiences, and with the forces of his enemy President Anwar Sadat exercising a restraining influence on his eastern border with Egypt, Col. Qadhafi appears to have become more circumspect. Libya's aid to revolutionary movements runs into the tens of millions of dollars annually, but the government has become known for not always delivering on its pledges.

Support for Palestinians

Col. Qadhafi has been most steadfast in support of the Palestinians. At an Arab leaders' meeting in June, Libya reportedly increased its promised aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization to \$50 million a year. Libya is still trying to shake off notoriety earned as a shadowy

sponsor of such Palestinian terrorism as the murder of 26 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, and the hijacking of a French airliner in 1976 to Entebbe, Uganda, where the passengers were rescued by Israeli troops.

After a shipment of weapons was intercepted off the Irish coast in 1973, Libya was accused of supplying the Irish Republican Army, but political observers in Tripoli have seen no recent evidence of arms sent to the IRA. Charges that Libya has links with terrorists in West Germany, Japan and Italy have not been documented.

Col. Qadhafi remains implacable in his hostility toward Israel, but he has shown some qualms about terrorism. He told a group of visiting Americans here in October, "We are against the hijacking of planes, against terrorizing innocent people." But he also observed that "Americans who always deny hijackings forget that their fleets, bases, nuclear weapons and intercontinental missiles are terrorizing people."

The Libyans have signed several international anti-hijack accords, and are said to be aiding West German authorities tracking terrorists from the old Beader-Mannhof gang. Col. Qadhafi knows he needs Western technology for development.

How much the Qadhafi capacity for mischief has diminished remains debatable. "Qadhafi is becoming more selective and restrained," said a Western diplomat. "But he hasn't altered his sympathy for national liberation movements. In that sense, he never will change."

Alleged Libyan Bribe Bid Said Going to Grand Jury

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT) — A secret Justice Department investigation of a possible bribery scheme involving Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, the Libyan government and the Carter administration is expected to move into the grand jury phase by early November, according to sources close to the inquiry.

The investigation by a federal grand jury in New York, these sources said, is likely to focus on several possible violations of law, including wire and mail fraud, conspiracy to commit bribery and violations under the Foreign Registration Act of 1938.

However, the sources said, the Justice Department is almost certain, on the basis of evidence gathered to date, that no bribes were taken by White House officials. Rather, the department is said to believe that the scheme could well be a complex confidence game designed to trick Libya into providing

money for bribes that were never paid.

The New York Times reported yesterday (NYT, Oct. 1) that the Justice Department has been conducting a secret investigation to determine whether an elaborate bribery plot was under way to secure approval from the Carter administration for the sale of military and commercial aircraft to Libya.

According to Justice Department officials and other sources, the investigation has focused on the possibility that Libya had conspired with Mr. Vesco and others to bribe White House officials and John White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The purpose of the scheme, if there was one, would be to ensure release of the aircraft to Libya, the sources said.

In an interview Friday night, Mr. White said he had not been offered any bribes, and sources close to the Justice Department investigation said the inquiry, to date, had indicated that Mr. White had accepted

no bribes.

Evidence gathered during the eight-month probe will be presented to a grand jury by the office of Robert Fiske Jr., U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Sources who disclosed that a grand jury would receive evidence in the case declined to say what roles, if persons, would be subpoenaed.

According to State Department officials, no U.S.-made commercial or military aircraft ordered by Libya has been delivered to the North African country since last fall because of an export ban. The ban on the shipment of goods with potential military uses stems from the Carter administration's opposition to Libyan aid to terrorist organizations.

According to Justice Department officials, an informant has told the government that an elaborate conspiracy was under way to pay bribes totaling \$50 million to get U.S. approval for the sale of American-made aircraft. The informant said Mr. Vesco was acting as an intermediary for the Libyans in return for \$5 million, sources close to the investigation reported.

Mr. Vesco, who fled the United States nearly a decade ago after he was charged with bilking stockholders out of millions of dollars in an international swindle, is now reported to be living in the Bahamas.



FRANCE TRIES HEIRESS — Maria-Christina von Opel, 28, heiress to a West German auto fortune, is accompanied by Gunther Sachs, the West German industrialist, as she enters a court today in Dragunagan, France. She and seven others were accused in July, 1977, of smuggling 1,620 kilograms of hashish into France. They were arrested in St. Tropez.

Only One Issue Left in Doubt

Judge Queries Charge in Cornfeld Case

GENEVA, Oct. 1 (NYT) — The presiding judge today severely deflated the prosecution's case in the fraud trial here of Bernard Cornfeld, founder of the now bankrupt Investors Overseas Services group of offshore mutual funds.

Judge Pierre Fournier told the jury, as the trial went into its second week, that "objectively speaking," he failed to understand why Mr. Cornfeld was accused of attempting to conceal from the IOS employees that 3,950,000 company shares offered them in subscription at \$10 each were being sold by himself and other insiders.

The judge said that it was made clear in a prospectus and a letter addressed by Mr. Cornfeld to all the employees that the proceeds from the September, 1969, sale of the IOS shares to them would go to the IOS holders of these shares and not to the company.

For Judge Fournier, this leaves

only at issue the prosecution's charge that Mr. Cornfeld knew at the time of the insider sale that IOS was in bad financial shape and going downhill.

Mr. Cornfeld, a resident of Beverly Hills, Calif., is free on \$600,000 bail but present in court. The released bail money has been

paid or pledged by Mr. Cornfeld to reimburse the employees who claimed damages against him because the stock they bought became virtually worthless.

However, many of these claimants have testified in court that they did not believe that he had knowingly attempted to mislead them.

Greek Premier in Moscow To Promote Broader Ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP) — Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis arrived here today to begin what Greek diplomats called a "definite push" for expanded ties with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Karamanlis, the first Greek premier to visit the Soviet Union, was met at the airport by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Foreign

Minister Andrei Gromyko and Minister of Culture Pyotr Demichev, Tass said.

During his visit, Mr. Karamanlis and Soviet officials will sign a communique outlining Greek-Soviet relations, as well as broad agreements covering trade and technical cooperation, Greek sources said.

However, Greek diplomats emphasized that Greece had no intention of abandoning its traditional ties with the West or its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

According to Use of Port

Nonetheless, NATO officials expected to watch the Caramanlis visit closely, especially in light of recent Soviet-Greek agreements allowing Russian ships to underpin pairs at a shipyard on the Greek land of Syros.

While Greece remains a member of the NATO political alliance, pulled out of the organization's military force in 1974 to protest the vassal of Cyprus by Turkey, and NATO member.

The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, noted the visit by putting a photograph of Mr. Karamanlis on page one. In an accompanying story, Pravda said the Soviet Union welcomed the Greek premier and hoped his visit would promote "the further development and strengthening of the traditional friendly ties between the USSR and Greece."

Mr. Karamanlis will be in the Soviet Union through Thursday. From there he flies to Hungary and then to Czechoslovakia before returning to Athens.

Homosexuality Held Not 'Sick' in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Sweden has dropped homosexuality from its official list of diseases, a spokesman for the National Board of Health and Welfare said today.

Memos were being sent to doctors instructing them that they no longer have to report cases of homosexuality for statistical purposes, the spokesman said.

Sweden was the first to drop homosexuality from the list of diseases, a move that was welcomed by homosexuals, though laws continue to forbid sexual relations between adults and children.

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Isdictional Muddle

S. Civilians Abroad Find Time May Go Unpunished

By Carl Hartman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Civilians abroad may be able to off an almost-perfect crime—murder—if they are in a country that does not care much what Americans do to one another on its soil.

There are several such countries, and U.S. authorities are reluctant to name them. If a U.S. citizen kills a crime is not in the country, he or she may get off with a sentence—or, escape prosecution entirely.

The General Accounting Office, investigative body for Congress, the case of a U.S. serviceman's wife in West Berlin who died to kill another serviceman.

It is the case of the conspiracy to assassinate the president of the United States through legal channels, committing the murder," a report said.

A murder was carried out, although it is not clear by which. A military court imprisoned a soldier for life on charges of conspiracy. His name, however, was not in the West court, where she drew a sentence of 57 months for aiding and abetting the crime, was put on probation and returned to the United States, where she could not be prosecuted further.

Court Rulings

1957 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that military courts could not try civilians for crimes committed overseas. In it decided that the military not try U.S. civilians for any crime.

In addition, there is the special case of West Berlin. Because it is "occupied territory" from World II, U.S. citizens there are immune from prosecution unless the commandant makes a special request to a local court.

As a result, the GAO said, the United States has almost no way to prosecute civilians who may have committed crimes and offenses while overseas.

The GAO found a case in an Asian country where there was a conspiracy between a husband and wife to kill a man in Berlin. The husband was sentenced to life in prison by a local court. The wife was released to the United States without being prosecuted at all.

In a European country, a wife and her husband, a German, a woman, she was arrested by local authorities but the judge ruled that country could not be "expected to try" the case. She was released and sent back to the United States.

Most countries do not always investigate or prosecute crimes not affecting their own citizens or property," the GAO report said. The State Department has the GAO and the Defense Department not to identify the countries involved.

Milton Gilbert, U.S. Authority On Gold, Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP)—Milton Gilbert, 70, an economist and advisor to the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, and an authority on gold, died here Friday after a heart attack.

Mr. Gilbert joined the bank in 1951. He was chief of the national income division of the Commerce Department, where he helped develop internationally recognized standards for national income (gross national product) for the United States.

From 1951 to 1960, he was director of economics and statistics for the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris.

He wrote several books, including "The Gold Dollar System—Conditions of Equilibrium and the Role of Gold," and numerous articles and books dealing with international, national and economic matters.

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PHILIPS



HEAR YE — Richard Fox of Lyme Regis, England, proclaims joyous tidings: his selection as the world's best town crier. He was also named the best dressed of the 20 criers from five countries in competition in Halifax, England.

Ceremonies in Lagos Mark End of 13-Year Army Rule

By Richard C. Azoro

LAGOS, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Nigeria, the richest and most populous state in black Africa, held ceremonies today marking the return to civilian government after 13 years of military rule.

The ceremonies to install Alhaji Shu Shagari, 55, as the president of the oil-rich nation began with an early-morning farewell radio address from retiring military head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo.

Gen. Obasanjo said that the military had purposely set limited objectives in pressing for social and economic change in Nigeria and would withdraw from an active political role. Military rule in Nigeria began in January, 1966; Gen. Obasanjo has governed since the assassination of his predecessor in 1976.

If progressive change continues without violence and through unity and hard work, Gen. Obasanjo said, "I see Nigeria among the leading 10 countries in the world by the year 2000." But he warned the nation's 80 million people: "We cannot afford to stand still or live on our past glory. All we Nigerians have to work very hard, selflessly and harmoniously for this realization."

Parades Follow

The outgoing leader's speech was to be followed by four hours of inauguration ceremonies and parades in central Lagos.

Mr. Shagari, a Moslem aristocrat from the north who leads the conservative National Party, won the presidency in voting in August. The presidential elections followed balloting for a bicameral federal legislature and for assemblies and governors for Nigeria's 19 states.

The validity of Mr. Shagari's election was challenged by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, 72, the leader of the Unity Party, who placed second in the presidential voting.

The Supreme Court dismissed Chief Awolowo's appeal last week. But Friday night, in its last formal act, the Supreme Military Council acknowledged Chief Awolowo's protest by amending the new constitution to change the system for runoff in future presidential elections.

Mr. Shagari, a former finance

Car Bombed in Portugal

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, Portugal, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—A bomb early today destroyed the car of the paramilitary Republican Guard commander in this Alentejo farming town where two Communist workers were shot dead by police in clashes last Thursday. The device, placed under Capt. Jose Correia's car caused no casualties.

German F-104 Crashes

BONN, Oct. 1 (AP)—A West German F-104 Starfighter crashed today in the Eifel Mountains, but the pilot parachuted to safety, the Defense Ministry said. It was the 185th crash of a German Air Force U.S.-built Starfighter since 1962.

Suffer From Lack of Basic Health Care

Forgotten People of Africa: Millions of Handicapped

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 1 — The problem began when Daniel Mwangi was 6 or 7 years old — itchy eyelids, blurred vision, headaches. His father thought the boy had been cursed and took him to his friend, the witch doctor.

But the witch doctor's herbs and chants did not help, and by the time Daniel was 13 he was blind, the victim of a virus disease known as trachoma. Daniel's father went to his grave believing that his son was paying for some evil in the family's past.

Daniel Mwangi is now 37. A telephone operator, he reads the Braille Bible daily, and he says he is not bitter. "No, not at all," he said recently. "My father was an old man who believed in traditional things. Modern medicine and Western doctors was something he could not comprehend."

"I am blind because of ignorance, but I do not blame anyone. In many ways I am lucky. I went to a school for the blind. I have a job. I have found Jesus Christ as my savior."

Mr. Mwangi is one of the 13 million physically handicapped — an estimated 1.5 million of them in Kenya alone — there is no future, no work, no education and no special governmental concern. They are the forgotten people of the Third World, a huge minority enslaved by their misfortune.

"It's an appalling problem that seems so needless in this day and age," Dr. Michael Wood, director of the East Africa Flying Doctors service, said recently.

"I don't think the developed world has any idea just how big the problems of health are here. In terms of blighted lives, it's colossal. You almost have to forget the present generation and think instead about what you can do to help the next."

Dr. Wood estimates that 80 percent of Africa's handicapped would be healthy and normal if they had had proper medical attention. But in the Third World not one person in three ever sees a modern doctor, and diseases that are all but forgotten — even unknown — in the West still cripple and kill an enormous number of Africans each year.

Hundreds of thousands have fallen victim to "river blindness" — onchocerciasis — which is spread by blackflies through nine West African countries. Polio has disabled more than half a million people in Kenya. Nearly 96 percent of the world's 13 million lepers are in Africa and Asia. Measles, diarrhea and tuberculosis are commonly fatal here.

Because of poor treatment — or no treatment — accident victims re-

main mutilated by the uncounted thousands every month.

The problem with the handicapped is greatly aggravated by the reluctance of rural Africans to accept modern medicine. Mothers will not believe that a drop of liquid on a sugar cube can prevent polio, or that clean water is related to healthy babies. If a child falls sick, it is probably because his grandfather stole a cow or his uncle wished evil on a neighbor.

"Education is everything," said Dena Gruman, one of 27 Peace Corps volunteers working with Kenya's physically and mentally handicapped. "You can't just go into a village and set up your clinic, because no one is going to come to your party."

Traditionally, the blind, the deaf and the disabled have been cared for in rural African society. There

But as Africa has become increasingly urbanized, old values have begun to change. Today, in cities like Nairobi, crawling beggars and wandering cripples are common. For them there is little hope of getting a wheelchair or a brace, much less a job other than making baskets or carving wood.

Problem of Assimilation

"I'm constantly facing the problem of trying to assimilate the handicapped in employment," said Moody Awori, chairman of Kenya's Association of the Physically Disabled, which was set up in 1959 to help war cripples from the Mau Mau conflict.

"But the answer from employers always is, 'We're a developing country full of healthy people who can't find work, so how do you expect us to do something about the handicapped?' I've argued time and time again that the disabled should be accepted like any other person and judged solely on their job performance, but I never get anywhere."

Although the handicapped are usually neglected, several African countries — among them Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria — are taking steps to help them, and almost every country now places a high priority on basic health needs.

Nigeria is building 285 health clinics and increasing its health expenditure over a five-year period from \$350 million to \$2 billion. Mozambique has inoculated more than half its 12 million people against smallpox and measles. Liberia has piped drinking water in six cities and has 10 hospitals and 220 clinics operating throughout the country. Kenya is spending \$1 million on special education this year and President Daniel Arap Moi has declared 1980 the Year of the Handicapped.

Los Angeles Times

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The world is our testing ground

On long distance routes, and the roads and construction sites of every continent. In Siberia, helping to build the Baikal-Amur-Magistrale railway. In Nigeria, at work on the Bakolori dam. In Canada, constructing the James Bay dam. Millions of miles, under the severest working conditions, in extreme climates. Experience such as this is vital to the quality and reliability of trucks and buses that have to travel the world.

The know-how others strive for

Iveco exports know-how and patents. It builds factories for associated companies and licensees. It co-operates industrially with nations throughout the world. That's why Iveco's technological expertise is as relevant in the most industrially advanced nations as in developing countries. Today, for example, Iveco's European diesel technology takes up the challenge of a traditionally petrol engined market in the USA.

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The Visitor and the Visited

Catholic Boston, they say, is going crazy. New York's Jewish mayor orders a ticker-tape parade to pay proper tribute. In Protestant Des Moines, a leading newspaper ran the banner headline, "Proud Iowa Awaits the Pope," five weeks ago. As someone there remarked, "The pope's the only guy I know who they'll block a freeway for out in this country." The United States is welcoming John Paul II with exceptional warmth and ceremony. It is a reception that will tell much about change both in the papacy and in ourselves.

Not many years past, a papal visit to the United States was inconceivable. For one thing, popes did not travel. Recall the stir that Pope Paul VI created just 15 years ago by going to the Holy Land, India and the United Nations. And even if his recent predecessors had done much traveling, a trip to the United States would have brought as much rioting as cheering. It was not so very long ago that some New Yorkers openly derided Irish Catholics as "Papistical Paddies."

When Pope Paul came to New York for his UN speech, it was more a visit to the United Nations than the United States. He spent only 14 hours on the ground.

On the occasion of this pope's week-long visit, it is a welcome sign of how much the country has changed that about the only thing people are arguing about is money, not who should welcome him where, but only who should pay for what. When Pope Paul came to the UN, President Johnson went to New York to meet with him in a hotel room. President Carter will greet John Paul II in the White House.

There has been some pettiness. A lawsuit was filed requiring a federal judge to rule that to use Boston Common for a papal Mass would not violate the Constitution. For the most part, though, the hair-splitting has

focused on how to apportion the cost of municipal services. Indeed, the most notable aspect of the papal visit so far is how little pettiness has arisen — and how much tolerance and respect. People who patrol the boundary between church and state, like the New York Civil Liberties Union, are content with the public arrangements and it seems to us that Gordon Davis, the New York parks commissioner, has it just right: "What the pope will get in terms of city services is what any prominent official would get."

John Paul's U.S. week of celebration and ceremony will end in Washington where the president will greet him in private in the Oval Office, at a larger reception inside the White House and then at a concert and reception for 5,000 on the South Lawn. These arrangements are worth considering in light of a recent observation by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.: "One wonders what would have happened if the pope . . . had come here prior to 1960 and had been received in the White House."

One reason for the change is greater general respect for the 54 million Catholics in the United States. Gone, for the most part, are the historical bickers about Romanism's mystic grip. Likewise, there is enhanced respect for the papacy. In his first year, Pope John Paul II has built skillfully on the legacy of his namesakes. And in his trips to Poland and Mexico, he has furthered his own image as a symbol of reconciliation between contending political and economic worlds. His travels now to Ireland and the United States seem to be more visual than cerebral, occasions more for celebration than for exegesis. They suggest how much he appreciates the value, even in a worldwide parish, of walking the neighborhood. The U.S. neighborhood, plainly, is pleased to wave back.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cultural Exchange

The more you think about it, the more fantastic it seems that the cream of the Soviet cultural elite keep renouncing their homes, privileges and comrades in the Soviet Union and defecting to the West.

Year after year they arrive; no fewer than five leading figures — three dancers and two skaters — have come over in the last month. They come despite the most rigid screening and controls, and even though relatives are commonly held at home as hostages against their return, and though political capital, in which they have no particular interest, is often made of their defection. Now, in all but open acknowledgment that the tide — and the embarrassment — can be stemmed only in such a crude way, Soviet authorities have canceled the U.S. tour of the Moscow Symphony Orchestra. The cancellation is an advertisement of official despair.

It does no good to romanticize the reasons behind the defections. No doubt some of the defectors come simply to acquire more of the perquisites for which their success in the Soviet Union has given them the taste, and some may arrive as a consequence of the personal rivalries and ambitions common to artists of all countries. Yet there can be no doubting the fundamental motivation: artists ask more from their societies than ordinary

people, and in the Soviet Union artists are denied the opportunity for creative exploration and expression that they need as others need water and air. No level of favor and privilege can ultimately compensate. The defections are not merely a comment on the defectors but on the society they leave behind.

The Moscow orchestra had wanted a guarantee that any musician defecting on the planned U.S. tour would be shipped back home. It was a characteristic demand, and an arrogant one, and one that Americans devoted to the principle of individual choice could not grant. So the orchestra will not come. Other restrictions may yet be put in the Soviet-U.S. cultural exchange program. This is regrettable but not disastrous.

It is pleasant to have Soviet dancers and musicians perform in the United States, but it would be intolerable to find the United States doing the work of the K.G.B., the Soviet police. Few people could have anticipated that the most meaningful aspect of cultural exchange would involve the exchange of Soviet restrictions for U.S. liberties by the Soviet elite, but the United States is the richer for it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Race for Olympic Gold

ABC-TV in the United States obviously expects 1984 to be a banner year. With a bid of \$225 million, the network has all but locked up U.S. broadcasting rights for that year's summer Olympics in Los Angeles. It also all but counts the profits: The games will allow time for 2,000 minutes of commercials at an average cost of \$200,000 a minute, yielding a gross of \$400 million and a profit of perhaps \$50 million.

But there's more potential profit than that. In the words of Frederick Pierce, the president of ABC-TV, "The Olympics have impact value far beyond an ordinary advertising vehicle . . . There is a great rub-off value in being associated with the Olympics." One rub-off benefit is that the games become an ideal medium for what the trade calls "promos," blitz-like blurbs for the fall season's new shows. Another benefit is that prime-time broadcasts of the games will create new sports stars who can later persuade youngsters that gold medals lurk in cereal bowls.

The deal is also attractive to the host city, which counts on the games to earn millions of dollars from tourists. Of the \$225 million ABC has bid, \$125 million will go to build special facilities in Los Angeles. An additional \$50 million or so will be needed to build a special transmission center for foreign broadcasters. Corporate patrons can

also get a slice of the action. For a tax-deductible million-dollar contribution, such firms as Coca-Cola, Toyota or Levi Strauss can advertise themselves as Olympic "partners" or "outfitters," the precise term depending on the size of their contribution. There is a lot of bang in Olympic bucks.

Whether 1984 will likewise be a banner year for amateur sports seems almost irrelevant in this context. The games are more than ever seen as a lucrative marketing opportunity, for all but the naive, the money is the message. But this is not because capitalist merchandisers have willed it so. Indeed, the Russians have been just as shameless in squeezing dollars out of the 1980 games. The spiraling commercialism comes from the enormous costs a host city must pay to stage the competitions. To recoup, sponsors turn to U.S. television and to hawking Olympic symbols for corporate dollars.

Is there any remedy? The obvious and sensible step would be to choose a single, permanent site for the summer games. Then all the money spent on transmission facilities, stadiums and villages would be a one-time cost. Where should that site be? History, justice and sentiment all point to Greece, where the Olympics began. The string of zeros on the ABC bid adds unintended force to that old idea: Let the Olympics be held in Greece in 1988 — and ever after.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1904

NEW YORK — The Evening Post editorialized today: "Roosevelt is running like a prairie fire in Europe, so returning travelers gravely tell us. As they step upon the dock, they inform the palpitating reporters that, while of course they would not be prepared to say what campaign conditions are in this country, the GOP outlook in England is most flattering. Viewed from Eastonsville, Turrevechian or Pumpenickel, Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, makes no show at all. But, however triumphantly the president may be carrying France, he has lost the French vote in the United States."

Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1929

NEW YORK — Tax racketeering on a gigantic scale, whereby wealthy favorites of Tammany Hall have escaped proper reality assessments, was charged today by Rep. Fiorello La Guardia, Republican candidate for mayor. He named William Todd, multimillionaire shipbuilder, August Heckscher, of the Bankers Trust Company, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Wanamaker estate, as having been recipients of such favors. They had benefited, said the Republican candidate, to the extent of \$75 million in improper reductions, and the administration had shifted this loss upon the shoulders of small rent-payers and home-owners.



The New Dragon's First 30 Years

By Ross Terrill

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — It comes as a shock that the Chinese Revolution is 30 — older than the Russian Revolution was at World War II ended — and Peking does bear some marks of a midlife crisis.

Beneath the gaze of portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao, the oldest and most populous nation on earth is celebrating the "achievements" of its Marxist era. Are the doctrines of these Communist gurus, the key to China's experience these past three decades? Or are the elemental dimensions of lumbering China — 500 million people in 1949, twice that many today — more nearly the key to what has been going on in this land now, officially declared a "friendly country" by Washington?

No more in China than in most countries is a 30-year old period cut from single cloth, and China's long-suffering people have been subjected to many a zigzag since the formation of the Chinese People's Republic on Oct. 1, 1949.

During the 1950s a new China seemed to crystallize: land was grabbed from the landlords and parceled out to ordinary peasants; the latter-day priests of the Communist Party set up a network of organization which bound everyone together in a bundle of mutual obligation; the crimson paper strips citizens put up on their gates at New Year's no longer exalted filial piety but cried "Ten Thousand Years to the Communist Party of China!" a Five Year Plan stressed heavy industry; China followed the Soviet Union like a younger brother.

As the 1960s drew near, Mao, restless, full of doubts, yet also optimistic about a quick advance to a special Chinese brand of communism, began to order changes. The peasants were pushed into a utopian commune scheme; a communist leadership that had been remarkably united since the mid-1930s experienced one split after another; Peking and Moscow started to snarl at each other; the Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s brought to a dizzy climax the feuds and chaos resulting from Mao's quizzical view of life and his insecurity toward colleagues whose fingers he saw itching for his crown.

The 1970s were different again. China became a staid place after the luridness of the Cultural Revolution; a certain stand-off existed between political extremes as an ageing Mao reigned but no longer ruled over day-to-day policy; a victory was won for civilian control of the military (but at the price of more distrust and cynicism by the defense of the defense chief Lin Biao); in foreign relations China made great strides as it set a course, independent of the Soviet Union, as spokesman for the Third World, and cautious friend of the West.

As the 1980s approach, Mao, brilliant but unpredictable, is gone and many issues that were deadlocked for years are being resolved. The ultra-left Gang of Four has been purged; political boopla is out and economic development is in; Peking has relaxed its interpretation of self-reliance and involves itself with the international economy; culture and education are refreshingly de-politicized; bureaucratic control of the economy is being eased to allow more private farming and material incentives, and to acknowledge profit as a valid measure of industrial performance.

If the present moment is one of trembling, knife-edge hope, China's record over 30 years is mixed. The Communists have put a China together as a united entity — secure borders, a nearly-common language, much improved communications, a flash of pride in the eye at being Chinese — from the Himalayas to the North Korean border, from the tropical isles off Canton to the tip of Mongolia. This is notable in the 4,000-year history of a vast country more often fragmented than united.

Modest progress has been made. China is still one of Asia's poorest countries in per capita terms (\$121 — yet the Chinese economy is the sixth biggest in the world, and some basic achievements have been won in irrigation, flood control, and diversification of economic development.

China is today more socially just than has ever been. Distribution of the national product is one of the

most egalitarian in the world. Health care and basic education are accessible for all. Neither birth nor land or capital possessed can take the place of work as a source of income and prestige.

Yet some of the high hopes for a new China have come to little. Actual material standards of living have on the average not risen very much in 30 years. The people have been liberated from landlords and capitalists, but not from the official guardians of the Communist Party. A dreadful conformity still pervades parts of China's intellectual life. If the social system is fairly stable, the political system has all the familiar blindspots of one-party dictatorship. And China, far from being a model for other nations, is now humbly learning from abroad techniques that should have been mastered years ago.

The portraits of the Communist gurus look a bit faded, the faces slightly bored, and after three decades Marxism as an ideology does seem pretty tattered. Yet Chinese society is Marxist in some ways which are probably irreversible.

The quarter century of Mao's rule over China was not just an interlude of utopianism. It reshaped Chinese society. That social change runs on into the future — even as the Chinese people breathe easier in the absence of the demagogued who became a misfit as he aged and China modernized — and seems as permanent as history ever lets social change be. Land won't ever go back to landlords. Buddhism is not going to replace Marxism as the formal value-system of China's 500 million young people. Women won't be put under feudal subjugation again. Chinese industry is not about to become capitalist.

That Marxism as an idea is exhausted, moreover, doesn't mean that it could not be made use of by tomorrow's disaffected elements. Young people might try to march under the banner of a supposed democratic strain in the "early Marx" or the "early Mao." Left-center leaders (possibly even Hua Guofeng) might find reviving full-throated Maoism an effective power play against Deng Xiaoping and the military who have gently set it aside.

In foreign policy, China has done well. Since 1949 the "back door of Asia" has stood up to boldly that some smaller Asian nations are nervous at his new vigor. A China that, from the Opium War, was less a participant in international affairs than a battered arena in which other nations vied with each other, is now influential in world politics. Military by the No. 3 nation, China is the Soviet Union's obsessive worry, a major partner for the United States and Japan, an irremovable shadow

upon Southeast Asia by virtue of both geography and culture. India's chief defense anxiety, and even a modest influence in Europe — for the first time in Chinese history — through its earnest support for NATO and its encouragement of Romania's and Yugoslavia's independence from Moscow.

Yet China, at 30, is experiencing the limits of power and feeling the burdens of success. The China of a few years ago, that stayed put and radiated an intangible air of potential power, was much admired. The China of 1979, that barged into Vietnam with 80,000 troops, finds out that it isn't easy for big powers to work their will on small ones by military force.

Moreover, China as a self-proclaimed member of the Third World is starting to look like a robust adult hurtling through the seams of a Boy Scout uniform. Many traits mark the Middle Kingdom off from other Third World nations: possession of nuclear weapons and lack of keenness for most disarmament proposals, vetoing permanent membership in the UN Security Council, a big foreign aid program, coldness toward a growing list of up-front Third World nations — Cuba, India, Angola, among others — on the ground of their cozy ties to Moscow.

China, thanks to the effectiveness of Communist rule, is in an awkward transition from a Third World past to a great power future. The split with Moscow, which was heavily Mao's doing, served China's national interests well in the 1960s and 1970s, permitting it to be a leading nation without the constraints of being No. 2 in someone else's bloc. Yet from now on Peking may find more cost than benefit in its frozen relations with Moscow, and its obsessive opposition to anything the Soviet Union does or stands for anywhere in the world.

The China-U.S. tie is more satisfactory than it has ever been. Danger of war between the two has gone. The proven compatibility of the two peoples and economies gets a chance to express itself. Peking and Washington find themselves in agreement on most world issues — the Middle East is the main exception — and both gain leverage with Moscow from the Eagle-Dragon embrace.

The Sino-American relationship will not be smooth as silk. But it is cordial, and a steadiness and realism has entered it, replacing the old bitterness and the distortions that accompanied after 1949 engagement. Concrete opportunity has replaced wishy abstraction.

What are the overall prospects? China is going to be a very major force in Asia, though one cannot

see the day when it will match the United States or the Soviet Union in global power. Increasingly China will act like a conventional great power: decreasingly as a bastion of hope and aid for new-born revolutions.

Economically, China is already in the front rank of nations in terms of gross national product, but per capita GNP will not for decades reach even half the present U.S. level.

The prospects are fairly good for a politically steady period, if the economy doesn't falter. There will be tensions and even purges, but not of the dramatic kind under predictable, moralistic Mao. Struggles will be as much sociological as ideological: regions vying with each other for scarce resources; rural-urban cleavages; generation gap; differences of outlook between the coastal fringe which deals internationally and the deep hinterland that knows and cares little of the non-Chinese world.

Among China's intractable realities are the backwardness of its rural 80 percent and an entrenched one-party Communist political system. These are not about to fade away, and while they endure there won't be democracy, or much cosmopolitanism, or an explosion of consumerism, or a plague-loads of Chinese tourists visiting the United States, or due process for the fallen Gang of Four.

The Chinese Revolution from the start has had two aims. One was for the Chinese nation to recover its dignity and stand up in the world; to exert a political clout that would match its cultural greatness. Thirty years of Communist rule have fulfilled this aim. Recovery from national humiliation is complete.

The second aim was to give the Chinese people a modern standard of living. This essentially economic aim is far from fulfillment. It isn't easy to give a better economic deal to a billion people simultaneously. Mao, too, was less good as a planner of economic development than he had been as a leader of armed revolt against an unjust old social order.

So the Deng-Hua coalition's current stress on economics is not only overdue but the early stage of a Long March that will take far longer than Mao's epic trek of the 1930s. The Chinese nation has stood up to greatness; the life of its people will continue to be austere.

Within the next 25 years a revolution — like an individual — doesn't achieve everything it confidently hoped for when young.

Ross Terrill, research associate at Harvard's East Asia Center, is the author of "The Future of China and other books. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Holocaust: The Fears Linger On

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — After visiting the Holocaust Museum in the Rev. Jesse Jackson said he understood better "the persecutions of many Jewish people that almost invariably make the overreact to their own suffering cause it was so great."

"The suffering is atrocious but ally not unique to human history," he said. "It's not exclusive."

No, suffering is not exclusive, any people in this century of mass cruelty. The list of victims is long and the plight of the Cambodians today makes clear that it is not closed.

Unique

But the Holocaust was unique did not happen far away, in a we can consoletely tell ourselves was a primitive land. A modern state in the heart of civilized Europe systematically murdered 6 million people. Civil servants and soldiers herded infants into gas chambers.

It was the extreme expression of the brutal power of racial myth. And it was the product of a must be the oldest, the most potent strain of racist poison: anti-Semitism.

That Jews continue to fear anti-Semitism is not irrational. For the is evidence enough that the survivors. It is virulent in Argentina, a large factor in the house arrest publisher Jacobo Timerman, more than two years. Officially, the Soviet Union increasingly includes Jewish students from universities and condones crude anti-Semitic gangs appear to have been responsible for a recent Paris riot and bombing.

When Menachem Begin leaves visiting statements on the Holocaust many Israelis cringe. The past is not excuse bad policy today. But is in the consciousness of Jews, Israel and elsewhere. And it is to be.

Misunderstanding

Jesse Jackson did not seem to understand all that. Begin continues to the misunderstanding by refusing to meet him and ordering outrage. Jackson's refusal to meet him should have understood away that it is wrong to play up with these emotions — with the fit of anti-Semitism.

There is a serious political here, of more lasting significance than the Jackson visit. Concern about security is very great in Israel and among its supporters outside. To get anywhere in dealing with the Middle East, it is necessary to recognize that concern, and react. You cannot ease people's fear by telling them that they are "reacting."

Therein lies the mistake of Palestinian leadership today. All the years of terrorism, which saw as the only available path to national identity, it is heavily engaged in diplomacy. It aims especially to persuade American opinion of justice of its cause. But it has addressed what remains the essential audience: Israel. It has shown that it understands Israel's concerns about security, or more to meet them by the kind of all-out dramatic demonstration that required.

The Palestinians have suffered their feelings of injustice deep respect. But in the unique slum that history has left in the Middle East their best hope for justice is in meeting the fears of the offside. For only that way will Israel more of them, accept the Palestinians as sharers of a destiny.

The root of the problem, as lay in the divisions of race and religion, is the refusal to grant equal humanity to others. It is possible to brutalize another people, to oppress or slaughter them, only when somehow convince ourselves they are less than human — because they are Jews or blacks or whatever.

Difficulty

The terrible irony, consider what is in Israel's past, is that Palestinians see themselves as if they did not exist. They solemn statements from supporters of Israel — though many in Israel anymore — there really are no Palestinians. They see themselves described "inhabitants of the West Bank" all lumped together as "Yerudim." A Palestinian intellectual, a man of restrained temperament, on the other day of how that "they look at us," he said, "They do not see us. They think us psychologically so they can dominate us physically. In those distances it is hard for us to synthesize with what they feel." In the passions of the Middle East it is exceptionally difficult either side to make the psychological leap of understanding to know the other feels. But there is other way to peace.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 1, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M. 12 % - 12 1/2	7-7 1/2	15/16 - 1/16	14-14 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	
2 M. 12 1/2 - 12 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	1 1/16 - 13/16	14 1/16 - 14 5/16	13 - 13 1/2	
3 M. 12 13/16 - 12 15/16	7 7/16 - 7 9/16	1 9/16 - 1 1/16	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	
	7 1/2	1 1/2 - 1 1/4	14 1/2 - 14 3/4	13 3/4 - 14 1/4	

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK 1AP:		Closing Prices, October 1, 1979		Petroleum	
The following list is a				Crude	21 3/4
selection of the most				Gasoline	32 1/2
active stocks. For a				Heating Oil	37 1/2
complete listing of				Jet Fuel	37 1/2
prices, see the				Aviation	37 1/2
market section of				Marine	37 1/2
the newspaper.				Industrial	37 1/2
Stocks				Chemicals	37 1/2
AEI Inc.	64 1/2	54	54	Pharmaceuticals	37 1/2
Alcoa	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Food	37 1/2
AMC	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Textiles	37 1/2
AMVAC	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Metals	37 1/2
Accor	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Automotive	37 1/2
Accor	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Transportation	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Utilities	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Real Estate	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Insurance	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Banking	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Finance	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Technology	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Healthcare	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Energy	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Telecommunications	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Media	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Other	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Special	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Convertible	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Warrant	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Option	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Future	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Commodity	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Index	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	ETF	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	REIT	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	SPAC	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Other	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Special	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Convertible	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Warrant	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Option	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Future	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Commodity	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Index	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	ETF	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	REIT	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	SPAC	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Other	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Special	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Convertible	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Warrant	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Option	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Future	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Commodity	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Index	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	ETF	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	REIT	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	SPAC	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Other	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Special	37 1/2
Adv	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Convertible	37 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 1, 1977.

The first seven value quotations below include appreciation by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose prices are based on issue prices. The following markings of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Biberbach	SF 698.45
(d) Contour	SF 651.00
(d) Eurobond	SF 744.00
(d) Stockber	SF 744.00

BANQUE DE ERNST & CIE:

(d) CSFF Fund	SF 163.38
(d) EBF Swiss Fund	SF 163.38
(d) IT FUND N.V.	\$1.10

BRITANNIA TRUST INVESTICIJ LML:

(d) Universal Overseas Trust	\$1.00
(d) High Interest Sterling	\$1.62

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$593.25
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$593.25
(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	\$593.25

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actieve Solutions	SF 310.75
(d) C.E. Fonds-Bonds	SF 310.75
(d) C.E. Fonds-Infl.	SF 310.75
(d) Energie-Valor	SF 310.75
(d) Financ.	SF 310.75
(d) Europe-Valor	SF 310.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Cameroun	DAM 26.00
(d) Rheinland	DAM 26.00

EARNEX P.O. Box N 1945, Nicosia, Bahamas:

(d) Bermuda Fund	\$4.88
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FIDELITY P.O. Box 870, Hamilton, Bermuda:

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$30.10
(w) Fidelity Bond	\$30.10
(w) Fidelity Divd.	\$30.10
(w) Fidelity Growth	\$30.10
(w) Fidelity World Fd	\$30.10

FIDELITY POB 195 St Heller, Jersey City:

(w) Fidelity Shertling A.	\$4.19
(w) Fidelity Shertling B.	\$4.19
(w) Fidelity Shertling D.	\$4.19

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

(w) Barry Pac. Pl. Ltd.	\$4.21
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	\$4.21
(w) G.T. Bond Fund	\$4.21
(w) G.T. Tech. Fund	\$4.21

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$2.50
(d) Jardine Asian Asset	\$2.50

LLOYDS BANK INT'L. P.O. BOX GENIVRE II:

(w) Livids Int'l Growth	SF 382.00
(w) Livids Int'l Income	SF 382.00

ROCHELLE ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

(w) Rochele Asia Pac. Ltd.	\$4.19
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SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

(d) Portion Sw. R. SW	\$1.50
(d) Securinvest	SF 122.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) America-Valor	SF 297.75
(d) Amero-Pac	SF 297.75
(d) Swiss-Fund	SF 297.75
(d) Univ. Bond Selctd	SF 297.75
(d) Unversal Fund	SF 297.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) U.S. S.D.	SF 21.00
(d) Bond Invest.	SF 21.00
(d) Convert-Invest	SF 21.00
(d) Foreign Invest.	SF 21.00
(d) Power Invest.	SF 21.00
(d) Pacific Invest.	SF 21.00
(d) Swiss South Africa	SF 21.00
(d) Swiss South East	SF 21.00

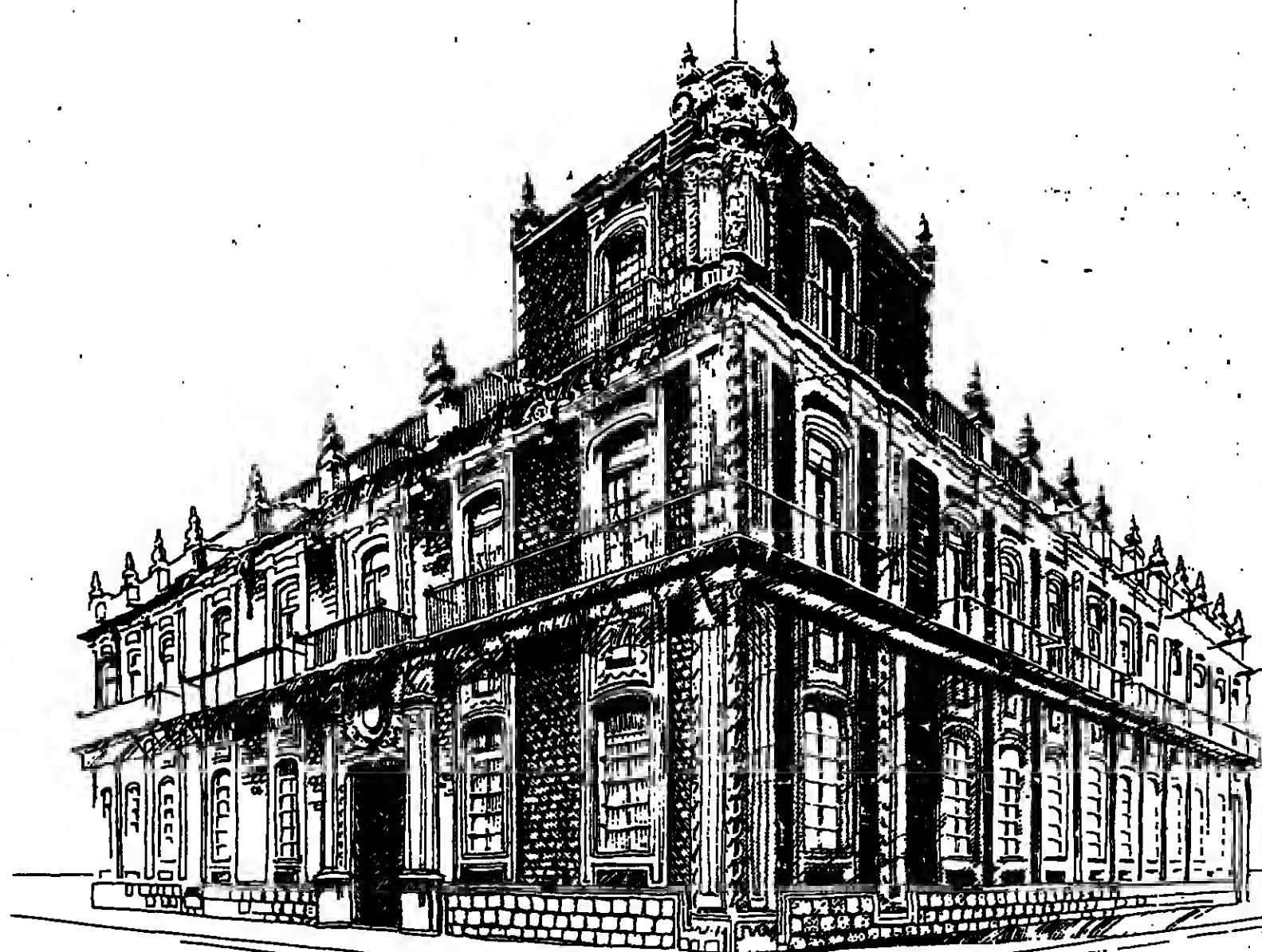
UNION INVESTMENT (Frankfurt):

(d) Deutsche	DAM 26.00
(d) Unifond	DAM 26.00
(d) Unifond	DAM 26.00
(d) Unifond	DAM 26.00
(d) Unifond	DAM 26.00

Other Funds:

(w) Alexander Fund	\$1.00
(w) American Fund	\$1.00
(w) Trustar Int'l. Bd. (AEH)	\$1.00
(w) Astrorail Select Pfd.	\$1.00
(w) Canadian Ind. Fund	\$1.00
(w) CAMT	\$1.00
(w) Cathel Global Inv.	\$1.00
(w) Capital Investment	\$1.00
(w) Central Fund	\$1.00
(w) Clodan Fund	\$1.00
(w) Convert. Pd. Int. A Certs.	\$1.00
(w) Convex Pfd. Int. A Certs.	\$1.00
(w) D.G.C.	\$1.00
(w) Delta Fund (ex-Divid.)	\$1.00
(w) Dividend Fund Int'l.	\$1.00
(w) Divvius Intercont.	\$1.00
(w) Europe Obligations	\$1.00
(w) First State Fund	\$1.00
(w) F.R.S.T.	\$1.00
(w) Fundam. Selection Pfd.	\$1.00
(w) Fundatella	\$1.00
(w) Fundam. N.Y. ex-divid.	\$1.00
(w) Global Int'l Fund	\$1.00
(w) Hausmann Hlps. N.Y.	\$1.00
(w) H.L.H. Holder	\$1.00
(d) Indexus Multibonds	\$1.00
(d) Indexus Multibonds	\$1.00
(d) International Fund	\$1.00
(w) Int'l Bond Fund	\$1.00
(w) Int'l Short-Term Fund	\$1.00
(d) Investors DWS	\$1.00
(d) International S.A. Fund	\$1.00
(d) International Int'l P.d. S.A.	\$1.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	\$1.00
(d) KB Income Fund	\$1.00
(w) K.M. Int'l. Fund	\$1.00
(w) Kleinwort Selct. Jap. F.	\$1.00
(w) Leveraged Cos. Hold.	\$1.00
(w) Long-Term Growth	\$1.00
(w) Aloisio Lead Growth N.Y.	\$1.00
(d) Madinatman Sel. Fund	\$1.00
(d) Mauritius Int'l. Fund	\$1.00
(d) Newirth Int'l. Fund	\$1.00
(w) Nilsson Fund	\$1.00
(w) North Atlantic Fund	\$1.00
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	\$1.00
(w) O.N. Fund	

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London EC 2
Telephone: 441-6389171



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Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
A Private Banking Institution.

LONDON-PARIS-MADRID-TOKYO-NEW YORK-LOS ANGELES. Affiliated banks in California and London.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Open	12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Open	12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Open	
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	100%	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	100%
(Continued from Page 10)															
1234	MutCom	1.32	10.8	46	13	1254	1254	14	1114	1114	1254	1254	14	1114	
1235	Myriad	.50	13.8	14	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1254	1254	14	1114	
1236	NCH	44	3.10	14	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1237	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1238	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1239	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1240	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1241	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1242	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1243	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1244	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1245	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1246	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1247	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1248	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1249	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1250	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1251	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1252	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1253	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1254	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1255	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1256	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1257	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1258	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
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1261	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
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1267	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1268	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1269	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1270	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1271	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1272	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1273	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
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1291	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
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1309	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
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1316	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
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1318	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1319	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1320	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1321	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1322	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1323	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1324	NCHB	1.40	4.5	6	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	2004	2004	2004	2004	
1325	NCHB	1.40													

[Figures in sterling per metric ton]
[Silver in pence per troy ounce]

	October 1, 1979		
	Totals		Per Acre
	Bld	Asked	Bld Asked
poor wire burs:			
1 spot	1,067.00	1,094.00	1,069.00 1,077.00
2 spots	1,067.00	1,094.00	1,074.00 1,077.00
thruout: 1st	1,059.00	1,254.00	1,041.00 1,044.00
1 month	1,059.00	1,263.00	1,055.00 1,060.00
11 spot	2,440.00	2,439.00	2,359.00 2,400.00
1 month	2,235.00	2,440.00	2,148.00 2,400.00
etc: 1st	431.00	422.00	408.00 400.00
3 month	417.00	423.00	389.00 400.00
10: 1st	357.00	359.00	353.00 354.00
1 month	347.00	348.00	343.00 344.00
etc: 1st	88.00	89.00	74.00 74.00
1 month	82.00	82.00	78.00 74.00
unimproved: 1st	900.00	870.00	789.00 790.00
1 month	773.00	774.00	738.00 740.00
chaf: 1st	2,798.00	2,890.00	2,738.00 2,790.00
1 month	2,620.00	2,830.00	2,574.00 2,750.00

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 1, 1978

[illegible]

1	1.074	1.050	1.073	1.074	1.050	1.073
2	1.056	1.040	1.054	1.057	1.038	1.056
3	1.047	1.041	1.048	1.046	1.038	1.047

	High	Low	Close (End-Session)	Ch
1000	N.T.	N.T.	1,149	+
500	N.T.	N.T.	1,149	+
250	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	2,345
100	1,269	1,267	1,265	2,348
50	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	2,349
25	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	2,349
10	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	2,349
5	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	2,349
1000	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
500	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
250	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
100	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
50	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
25	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
10	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
5	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,358
1000	1,775	1,755	1,768	1,771
500	1,780	1,770	1,775	1,784
250	N.T.	N.T.	1,778	1,800
100	N.T.	N.T.	1,778	1,800
50	N.T.	N.T.	1,778	1,800
25	N.T.	N.T.	1,778	1,800
10	N.T.	N.T.	1,778	1,800
5	N.T.	N.T.	1,778	1,800

(Yesterday's closing prices)

in local currencies)	
Amsterdam	
AKZO	28.50
Albert Heijn	28.50
Alkermid	28.50
Amrubank	71.4
A'Dam Ruib	71.4
Fokker	28.50
Heijman	28.50
H.V.A.	53.40
De Nederlandsche Bank	28.50
K.L.M.	28.50
Ned. Nederl.	28.50
Postbank	28.50
Postbus	28.50
Rabobank	28.50
Rijksbank	28.50
Rotterdam	28.50
Unilever	28.50
Vander Zanden	28.50
VAF-Super	45.50
Globe Gro	28.50
Guinness	28.50
Hudson's Bay	28.50
Imp.Chem.Ltd.	28.50
Marika & Spenn	28.50
Metall Box	28.50
Nichols	28.50
Plessey	28.50
Rand Mines	28.50
Rank Org.	28.50
Reynolds Dutch	28.50
R.T.Z.	28.50
Shell	28.50
Thorn (A.)	28.50
Union Invest.	28.50
Vickers	28.50
Wear Leds	28.50
West Deep	28.50

Ardea	2475	21
GBL (B.Jomb)	1,750	
Cockerill	403	
	1,750	

Milan

Berlin	2,45	Boston	2,00
Bombay	2,25	BRB	2,00
Haboken	2,80	CRManelli	4
Petrolioli	5,40	Flad	2,40
San Francisco	2,20	Genet	2,00
Soc. Generale	1,75	Generali	5,00
Solvay	2,40	IFI	21,25
Un. Miniere	7,70	Holmes	1

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	38,50	Manila	2
B.A.F.	17,50	Olivetti	1,50
Bochum	19,00	Pirelli	2,00
Commerzbank	19,50	Sale Vico	6
Cont. Gummi	51,00		
Daimler	86,00		
Deutsche Bank	15,50		
Dresdner Bank	24,00		
Hoechst	12,00		
Ind. Ag.	17,00		

Paris


Air Liquide	5
BSN	9
Carrefour	1,7
Chem. Ind.	1,7
Compt. Ind.	1,7
Genet	2,00
Generali	5,00
IFI	21,25
Holmes	1
LeRoux	1
Manila	2
Olivetti	1,50
Pirelli	2,00
Sale Vico	6

Lyndhurst	91.00	CCF	1.1
Mannesman	155.60	Elf-Aquitaine	1.1
Metallgesellschaft	247.50	Enbridge	3.0

[illegible]

*America
travel to
to for
Amer*

1990



Horace Sutton lives makes him harder to fer. So we're special list of personal favor

If you'd like a copy
about us and his 9-c

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DAIN KALMAN

DAIN, BALHAI
Incarnate
July, 1979

All of the

We

11

THE FIRST BO

MERRILL LYNN
DEAN WITTER
BLYTH EASTMAN
E. F. HUTTON &
KIDDER, PEABODY
Incorporated
LOEB RHOADES
M. A. SCHAPIRO
SMITH BARNEY
July, 1979

\$200,000,000

\$200,000,000 9.35% Debentures Due 2009

\$100,000,000 9½% Notes Due 1986

Interest payable February 15 and August 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

SALOMON BROTHERS **THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION** **GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**
LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB **MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP**
Incorporated *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated*
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS **BEAR, STEARNS & CO.** **BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.**
Incorporated *Incorporated* *Incorporated*
DILLON, READ & CO. INC. **DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE**
Incorporated *Securities Corporation*
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT **E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.** **KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.**
Incorporated *Incorporated* *Incorporated*
LAZARD FRERES & CO. **LOEB RHOADES, HORNBLLOWER & CO.**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS **L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC. **SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER **WERTHEIM & CO., INC.** **DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.**
Incorporated *Incorporated* *Incorporated*

August, 1979

\$150,000,000

9³/₈% Sinking Fund Debentures Due 2009

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.
Incorporated

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

SALOMON BROTHERS

BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS
Incorporated

DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT
Incorporated

LAZARD FRERES & CO.

PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS
Incorporated

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
Incorporated

DAIN, KALMAN & QUAIL
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER
Incorporated

BEAR, STEARNS & CO.

DILLON, READ & CO. INC.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
Incorporated

LOEB RHOADES, HORNBLOWER & CO.
Incorporated

SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC.

WERTHEIM & CO., INC.

DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

PIPER, JAFFRAY & HOPWOOD
Incorporated

July, 1979

\$150,000,000

9.55% Notes Due 1985

Interest payable July 1 and January 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC. **BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS** **BEAR, STEARNS & CO.**
Incorporated
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. **DILLON, READ & CO. INC.** **DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. **KEEFE, BRUYETTE & WOODS, INC.**
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. **LAZARD FRERES & CO.** **LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
LOEB RHOADES, HORNBLOWER & CO. **PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS**
M. A. SCHAPIRO & CO., INC. **SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC.**
Incorporated
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. **WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER** **WERTHEIM & CO., INC.**
Incorporated *Incorporated*

July, 1919

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
(Continued from Page 11)																			
174	174 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
175	175 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
176	176 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
177	177 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
178	178 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
179	179 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
180	180 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
181	181 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
182	182 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
183	183 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
184	184 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
185	185 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
186	186 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
187	187 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
188	188 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
189	189 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
190	190 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
191	191 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
192	192 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
193	193 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
194	194 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
195	195 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
196	196 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
197	197 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
198	198 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
199	199 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
200	200 S&P 100	152	152	5.5	6	14	118	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

Chicago Futures

October 1, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.12	2.12	2.12	0.00
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
CORN	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COFFEE	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
TEA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COCOA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
SUGAR	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
WHEAT	2.12	2.12	2.12	0.00
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
CORN	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COFFEE	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
TEA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COCOA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
SUGAR	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

October 1, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.12	2.12	2.12	0.00
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
CORN	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COFFEE	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
TEA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COCOA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
SUGAR	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
WHEAT	2.12	2.12	2.12	0.00
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
CORN	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COFFEE	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
TEA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
COCOA	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
SUGAR	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Volume	Value	Chg.
100,000	\$100,000	0.00
200,000	\$200,000	0.00
300,000	\$300,000	0.00
400,000	\$400,000	0.00
500,000	\$500,000	0.00

Don Jones Averages

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

Standard & Poors

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

NYSE Index

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

Old-Lot Trading in N.Y.

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

American Most Active

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

AMEX Index

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

Open High Low Close

October 1, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0.00
200	200	200	200	0.00
300	300	300	300	0.00
400	400	400	400	0.00
500	500	500	500	0.00

Cash Prices

October 1, 1979

Commodity	Unit	Price
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500

Commodity Indexes

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

Monday's

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

New Highs and Lows

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

International

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

Stock Indexes

October 1, 1979

Index	Value	Chg.
100	100	0.00
200	200	0.00
300	300	0.00
400	400	0.00
500	500	0.00

Company Reports

October 1, 1979

Company	Report	Value	Chg.
100	100	100	0.00
200	200	200	0.00
300	300	300	0.00
400	400	400	0.00
500	500	500	0.00

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EUROPEAN GRAND-LUXE

DOESN'T HAVE TO MEAN

"OLD."

In Brussels it means the Hyatt Regency

Brussels. The city's newest hotel. And the

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid with black squares and numbered starting points for words. The grid is 15 columns wide and 15 rows high. Black squares are located at (1,5), (1,6), (1,10), (1,11), (1,12), (1,13), (1,14), (1,15), (2,5), (2,6), (2,10), (2,11), (2,12), (2,13), (2,14), (2,15), (3,5), (3,6), (3,10), (3,11), (3,12), (3,13), (3,14), (3,15), (4,5), (4,6), (4,10), (4,11), (4,12), (4,13), (4,14), (4,15), (5,5), (5,6), (5,10), (5,11), (5,12), (5,13), (5,14), (5,15), (6,5), (6,6), (6,10), (6,11), (6,12), (6,13), (6,14), (6,15), (7,5), (7,6), (7,10), (7,11), (7,12), (7,13), (7,14), (7,15), (8,5), (8,6), (8,10), (8,11), (8,12), (8,13), (8,14), (8,15), (9,5), (9,6), (9,10), (9,11), (9,12), (9,13), (9,14), (9,15), (10,5), (10,6), (10,10), (10,11), (10,12), (10,13), (10,14), (10,15), (11,5), (11,6), (11,10), (11,11), (11,12), (11,13), (11,14), (11,15), (12,5), (12,6), (12,10), (12,11), (12,12), (12,13), (12,14), (12,15), (13,5), (13,6), (13,10), (13,11), (13,12), (13,13), (13,14), (13,15), (14,5), (14,6), (14,10), (14,11), (14,12), (14,13), (14,14), (14,15), (15,5), (15,6), (15,10), (15,11), (15,12), (15,13), (15,14), (15,15).

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	V	A		F	L	I	P	O		R	A	L	L
L	I	E	G		C	A	B	A	T		O	O	O	E
E	M	I	T		D	A	T	E		G	D	O	O	E
O	L	O	W	S	O	O	E	A	T		O	N	S	
	S	O	T	O		L	A	V						
S	A	O	O	E		G	D	O	P		O	P	A	
A	L	T	O		C	O	O	I	E		C	U	B	
B	L	O	W	S	H	O	T	A	H	O	C	O	L	D
L	A	W		T	A	C	I	T		O	O	R	E	
E	Y	E		A	M	E		P	O	R	T	E		
	A	L	P		S	O	O	A						
O	T	O	K	E	A	L	O	W	B	L	O	W		
I	N	E	O		O	O	G	E		G	I	A	O	
O	I	E	N		E	C	T	E		F	L	O	A	
P	O	L	E		O	E	O	D		A	S	O		

	C	F		C	F			
ALBANY	20	45	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	18	44	Misty	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy	
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILWAUKEE	21	70	Misty	
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy	
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	5	41	Cloudy	
BERGAMO	19	44	Cloudy	MURKIN	14	57	Cloudy	
BELIN	21	55	Fair	NEW YORK	17	63	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	15	29	Fair	WICE	22	72	Fair	
BUCHAREST	16	27	Cloudy	OSLO	10	50	Fair	
BUDAPEST	18	44	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Fair	
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair	PRAGUE	13	55	Fair	
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Fair	ROME	23	75	Misty	
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	16	61	Misty	
DUBLIN	13	59	Misty	STOCKHOLM	N.A.	9	Rain	
DUNDEE	23	35	Overcast	TALLINN				
FLORENCE	25	77	Misty	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair	
FRANKFURT	14	41	Cloudy	TOYOYO	28	79	Fair	
GORREIA	17	43	Misty	TOKYO	25	77	Fair	
Helsinki	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	57	Overcast	
HOUSTON				N.A.	WARSZAWA	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Rain	
JAKARTA	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Misty	
LISBON	24	75	Fair					
LONDON	14	41	Misty					
LOS ANGELES	18	44	Cloudy					

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all other cities at 1200 GMT.)

The article added that at least 100 persons were arrested each year at the port, but that the pilfering continued.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

tion as a "lockout."

West led the heart four.

DOONESBURY

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** TASTY · SWAMP CARBON ARCADE
| **Answer:** Used on witches' hair, no doubt—
| **SCARE SPRAY**

West led the heart four.

Bucs Remain Unbeaten by Downing Bears

Campbell Leads Oilers Past Browns

HOUSTON, Oct. 1 — Earl Campbell bulldozed through Cleveland's defense for three touchdowns yesterday to help the Houston Oilers beat the formerly undefeated Browns, 31-10, and produce a three-point lead for the AFC Central Division in the National Football League.

Campbell who led the league in rushing in his rookie season last year, scored on runs of 2, 2 and 1 yards and increased his season touchdown total to seven. He shed for 76 yards overall.

The Browns showed no resentment to the team that beat the Dallas Cowboys, 26-7, last Monday

night. They failed to muster a ground game in the absence of the injured Greg Pruitt and scored only on quarterback Brian Sipe's 1-yard run and Don Cockcroft's 44-yard field goal.

Sipe's fumble on the game's second play set up Toni Fritsch's 28-yard field goal, but it was the Browns' inability to finish a long drive early in the second quarter that dashed their hopes of remaining unbeaten through five games.

Houston's victory and Pittsburgh's loss to Philadelphia produced a tie at the top of the division. Houston, Cleveland and Pittsburgh are all 4-1.

Buccaneers 17, Bears 13

At Chicago, Doug Williams' 8-yard touchdown pass to Isaac Hagins with 5:08 left lifted Tampa Bay to a 17-13 victory over the Chicago Bears, leaving the Buccaneers the only undefeated team in the league.

Before the winning touchdown, the Bears took their only lead in the game when Walter Payton grabbed a screen pass from Vince Evans and went for a touchdown on a play covering 65 yards.

Tampa Bay took the lead on the first play of the second quarter when Jerry Eckwood raced 61 yards for a touchdown, the longest running play from scrimmage in the Bucs' brief history.

Neil O'Donoghue kicked a 30-yard field goal later in the second period to give the Bucs a 10-0 lead, but Bob Thomas connected on a 34-yard field goal for Chicago with 1:05 left to make the score 10-3 at the half.

Thomas also kicked a 42-yard field goal later in the third quarter to cut the lead to 10-6 and with 1:50 left in the game Payton took the short screen pass and raced down the left sideline for the touchdown that put Chicago ahead.

But the Bucs took the ensuing kickoff and went down the field for 54 yards in 10 plays for the winning score.

Bills 31, Colts 13

At Baltimore, Joe Ferguson passed for three touchdowns while gaining 317 yards on just 14 completions, leading the Buffalo Bills to a 31-13 victory over a winless and puny Baltimore Colts team that was booed lustily by the home fans.

Robert Issay, the owner of the Colts who has vowed to move the franchise elsewhere, watched glumly as a slender turnout of 31,904 cheered the Bills and spelled out "O-R-L-E-E-S" in honor of the city's baseball division champions.

The Bills led, 14-6, at halftime after running only 23 plays from scrimmage. Buffalo the league's top scoring team, added third-quarter touchdowns on Ferguson passes of 47 yards to Lou Piccone and 9 yards to Reuben Gant.

Baltimore, 0-5 this season with a 10-game losing streak, had to settle for two first-half field goals by Steve Mike-Mayer before blowing seven chances for touchdowns.

The first game following a Baltimore fumble at the Buffalo one, and the second after the Colts failed to capitalize on a fumble recovery on the Bills' 23. Baltimore also turned the ball over to the Bills at the 9 after an interception gave the Colts the ball on the 19.

Cowboys 38, Bengals 13

At Irving, Texas, safety Randy Hughes and cornerback Aaron Mitchell returned interceptions for a total of 104 yards, setting up two Dallas Cowboy touchdowns in a 38-13 victory over the winless Cincinnati Bengals.

Hughes' 68-yard interception, returned to the Bengals' 3-yard line in the first quarter, not only killed a promising Cincinnati drive but also gave Dallas a 7-3 lead when Scott Laidlaw scored on the next play.

With Dallas leading, 24-13, in the third quarter, Mitchell ran 36 yards with an interception to the Bengal 12-yard line and quarterback Roger Staubach converted the break into a 2-yard scoring pass to Tony Hill.

Both interceptions came off Ken Anderson, who was wearing a flak jacket to protect a sore back as he started his first game in two weeks.

Dallas led, 21-3, at halftime on two Laidlaw touchdowns runs and Staubach's 3-yard scoring pass to tight end Billy Joe DuPree.



Phil Garner celebrates the Pirates' clinching of the title.

Canada's Grand Prix Is Captured by Jones

From Agency Dispatches

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 — Alan Jones, driving a Williams, defeated Gilles Villeneuve in a start-to-finish duel to win the Grand Prix of Canada for Formula One cars here yesterday. It was Jones' fourth victory in the last five races.

He was the fastest qualifier and started on the outside of the front row only to see Villeneuve take the lead on the first lap and hold it until the 51st lap of the 72-lap race.

Jones made his move on a hairpin turn on lap 40, forcing Villeneuve's Ferrari to the outside heading into the turn, then slipping inside him and taking the lead coming out of the turn.

Rally at the End

Villeneuve said he was not surprised that Jones was able to take him on the 51st lap. "If I could have kept the lead I certainly would have done it," he said. "I caught up a little in the end but I think it was Alan, slowing down rather than speeding up."

The winning time for Jones was 1:52:06 minutes, a second faster than Villeneuve, the defending champion in his native country.

Clay Regazzoni, Jones' teammate, was flagged in third in front

of the Ferrari of Jody Scheckter, who has already claimed the world driving championship this year. Didier Pironi followed in fifth spot.

Jones' victory moved him into third position in the world championships, but he criticized the official scoring system.

"It's stupid," Jones said. "We took a vote, all the races, before the race and they all said we should return to last year's system."

No Challenge Possible

Under the point system this year, a driver scores on his best four races in each of the two season divisions. Jones' four victories came in the second half of the season.

Scheckter, who won in Belgium and Monaco in the first half of the season and in Italy in the latter half, has 51 points — against Villeneuve's 44 and Jones' 40 — and cannot be challenged for the championship.

While Jones said he would not lead a drive to return to the old system, which allowed drivers to score on all top six finishes in both divisions, he said he might be the "excuse" for a change.

The 16-race championship closes next month with the U.S. Grand Prix East at Watkins Glen, N.Y.

training last year as San Diego's pitching coach, took over for the fired Alvin Dark in March, 1978, and led the Padres to an 84-78 record — the best in their 10-year history. This year, however, the club slumped to 68-94.

Hartsfield, manager of the lowly Blue Jays since they entered the major leagues in 1977, saw his team finish in last place in the American League East in each of the three

seasons. The Blue Jays had 54 victories and 107 defeats in their first season and were 59-102 in 1978 and 53-109 this year.

The team has been a success at the box office so far, drawing more than 1.7 million fans their first year, more than 1.5 their second and more than 1.4 this year.

The Blue Jays said Hartsfield, 53, had been offered another position in the organization.

Besides Hartsfield, Craig and Herman Franks, who retired from the Chicago Cubs last week, six other managers have lost their jobs this year. Les Moss, Bob Lemon, Jeff Torborg, Danny Ozark and Joe Altobelli all were fired and Don Kessinger quit.

Borg Wins in Spain

MARBELLA, Spain, Oct. 1 (AP) — Bjorn Borg won the inaugural European Open tennis tournament here yesterday by defeating Adriano Panatta, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

LEGAL SERVICES

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DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS

Pirates Clinch Over the Cubs As Expos Lose

By Jim Naughton

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Champagne foam burst from the clubhouse in Pittsburgh as the Pirates clinched the National League Eastern Division title by beating the Chicago Cubs, 5-3, yesterday.

By the time he mounted the card table in the back of the room, he was already drenched.

"Listen everybody," he yelled. "Nine o'clock tomorrow we got a United charter. Charter for the first time."

"Where we going?" screamed the left fielder, John Milner, who stood nearby in a colorful striped bath robe.

"Cincinnati," Garner yelled back.

Questions, Questions

"What are we going to do when we get there?" Milner shouted. The Pirates answered in a chorus that swelled with the same urgent release as the white foam sprays that crisscrossed the clubhouse. The answer was not something that could be put in a newspaper, but the Reds had better watch their backsides.

In the yellow glare of television lights, Chuck Tanner, the manager of the division champions, was telling people, "This is the biggest thrill I've ever had since I've been in professional baseball."

Pulling off his wet uniform, Bill Madlock was talking about the pop fly that led to the pop of the champagne corks.

Magie Number Reduced

With two out in the top of the ninth, Bruce Kimm, the Cubs' catcher, was at the plate. Only minutes before, the Pirates had learned that Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies had helped them in Montreal, beating the Expos, 2-0.

"The magic number is 1," the scoreboard read. When Kimm stepped up, the magic number was one out. Kent Tekulve, the Pirates' best relief pitcher, who had taken over for Bruce Kison in the seventh, started him with a fastball outside; the pitch Kimm hit was a slider. And he popped it up.

"I knew it was up," Tekulve said. "It took a couple seconds to realize it wasn't going into the stands."

It took him 30 minutes at all. The Pirates' shortstop, who had scored two runs, knew right away. He started jumping up and down with his fist clenched. "As soon as it went up," he said, "I knew it was over."

"We have a great team," he knew that from day one," said Stargell.

Playoff Schedule

Best-of-Five Series All Times EDT

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, 8:30 a.m. Wednesday

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, 3:15 a.m. Thursday

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 3:15 a.m. Friday

Baltimore at California, 3:15 a.m. Saturday

Baltimore at California, 3:15 a.m. Sunday

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 3:15 a.m. Monday

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 3:15 a.m. Tuesday

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whose 32d home run gave the Pirates a 3-0 lead in the fifth. "If someone was going to beat us, they had their hands full. If I didn't do it, someone else would have."

Because Stargell did it, he passed Home Run Wager as the Pirates' career leader in runs batted in, with 1,476.

"This is the ultimate, to win a championship," said the 50-year-old Tanner, who had not done it with either of the two other major league teams he managed.

"This is the best 25-man roster I've ever had," he said.

It took most of the roster to beat the Cubs. The decisive hit was Bill Robinson's seventh-inning single that scored Omar Moreno and Foli, but equally important were crucial double plays by the Pirates, two of them with runners on third.

Only once all afternoon did the Pirates appear to be in trouble. That was in the seventh, when Chicago named the score to 3-2 on a walk to Mike Kelleher, a pinch-single by Ken Henderson and a sacrifice fly by Steve Ontiveros.

But in the bottom of the seventh, Dick Tidrow walked Moreno, hit Foli and gave up what proved to be the decisive hit to Robinson.

"It was just a lousy little single that trickled under his glove," Robinson said, but two innings later it meant the division title.

Phillies 2, Expos 0

At Montreal, the Associated Press reported, Greg Gross drove in a run with a double and Bake McBride drove in one with a sacrifice fly to back the three-hit pitching of Steve Carlton as the Phillies defeated the Expos, 2-0.

Had the Expos won, they would have trailed Pittsburgh by one game and would have gone to Atlanta today for a makeup double-header with the Braves and a chance to force a tie for the division title. The Pirates ended their regular season yesterday.

The Phillies got to starter Steve Rogers (13-12) for a third-inning run when Carlton singled up the middle and advanced to third on Pete Rose's double. One out later, Carlton scored as McBride flied out to left field.

Gross raised Philadelphia's lead to 2-0 in the sixth when his double to center scored Larry Brown, who had started the inning with a walk, stole second base and moved to third on a wild pitch by Rogers.

Major League

Final Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

West

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

West

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Hinkle Closes Fast to Win World Series of Golf by 1

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP) — on Hinkle made up four strokes in the last four holes and, with a closing 67, scored a one-stroke victory here yesterday in the World Series of Golf.

Hinkle finished with a 272 total, eight shots under par on the Fire-on-Country Club course. Lee Trevino, who missed birdie puts on the last two holes, Larry Nelson and Bill Rogers shared second at 73.

Nelson, who held a three-stroke lead at various stages of the final round, blew his lead with a double bogey-six on a bunker on the 17th and finished with a round of par 70.

British Council

Rejects a Cutoff in Rugby Funds

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — The British Sports Council rejected a proposal today to withdraw grants to the rugby football union to protest the South African Barbarians' tour here.

The Barbarians — eight white, light black and eight mixed-race players — are scheduled to start a month-long, eight-match tour Wednesday against Devon at Exeter.

The team arrived by plane today and a peaceful protest by anti-apartheid groups. Later, a fire — which police said was caused by a mechanical defect and not by sabotage — destroyed the team's bus on an highway outside London. Nobody was hurt.

After refusing to withdraw the grants, the Sports Council passed a resolution regretting sports contact with South Africa. It also agreed to a fact-finding mission to South Africa to investigate progress towards racial equality in sport.

Paul Stephenson, a black member of the council who walked out of a meeting to protest the vote, proposed that the grant to rugby — 100,000 last year — should be withdrawn to express the council's approval of the tour.

The Sports Council is a government-supported organization, that raises on major sporting issues and allocates money to sports bodies.

Stephen, 40, said the council should not be seen to support apartheid. He said the council should not be seen to support apartheid.

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NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

West

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

West

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Raiders Surprise Broncos, 27-3

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 1 — Casper, the all-pro tight end, turned to Oakland's starting lineup yesterday after four weeks as a second stringer and caught a 3-yard touchdown pass from Ken Stabler to open the scoring as the Raiders beat the Denver Broncos, 27-3, in National Football League action.

The Raiders used a two-tight end formation most of the game, with Casper on the left side and Ray-Land Chester on the right. Casper, who reported to training camp late in the summer after a contract dispute, caught 4 passes for 92 yards.

The Raiders drove 81 yards for their first touchdown, late in the first quarter. Jim Turner made the score 7-3 late in the second period with a 19-yard field goal for Denver, but Larry Brunson's 50-yard kickoff return put the Raiders into scoring position and Mark Van Meter ran 1 yard for a touchdown 6 seconds before halftime.

The Raiders were helped by their four-man defensive line, a switch from their usual three-man front, and by the punting of Ray Guy. His last punt punted the Broncos down near their goal line and linebacker Montie Johnson fell on a fumble in the end zone late in the game for the final Raider touchdown.

Rams 21, Cardinals 0

At Los Angeles, Calvin Bryant and Wendell Tyler scored on 1-yard runs, backup quarterback Vince Ferragamo connected for a third, touchdown and the Los Angeles Rams held St. Louis to 43 total yards in the first half as the Rams scored a 21-0 victory.

At San Diego, quarterback Dan Fouts completed 26 of 34 passes for 251 yards and 2 touchdowns as the San Diego Chargers scored a 31-9 victory over the winless San Francisco 49ers.

Trailing, 3-0, early in the second quarter, San Diego erupted for 17 points, 10 of them in a 37-second span.

Fouts threw 24-yard touchdown passes to wide receiver Charlie Joiner and tight end Kellen Winslow before defensive end Gary Johnson recovered a fumble in the last minute and ran 37 yards to the San Francisco four-yard

